



For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
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H. P. Smith
Editor and Publisher

The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Light SSE winds; overcast, with at most continuous rain, often heavy; fog in approaches spreading over the harbour tonight.

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VOL. IV NO. 89

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1949.

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Today's Valley Tips

(By "THE TURF")

1ST RACE
Roslyn
Abdul Hamid
Iron Mask
Outsider:—Shaffle.

2ND RACE
Canadian Potato
Green Velvet
Jonrocks
Outsider:—Sharpshooter.

3RD RACE
Anyway
Prince Delight
The Chief
Outsider:—Justice of Peace.

4TH RACE
V.I.P.
Florella
Sparkling Star
Outsider:—Southeast Wind.

5TH RACE
Chief Pilot
King of Peace
Bootsie
Outsider:—Lili Marlene.

6TH RACE
Panda
Daisy Bell
Vagabond King
Outsider:—Chesterfield.

7TH RACE
Dashing Beauty II
Whitdaway
Ding How
Outsider:—Marber.

8TH RACE
Arabian Dagger
Ben Wylie
Duchess Delight
Egyptian Field.

9TH RACE
Hop Yick
Condor
Slayer
Outsider:—Mimi.

10TH RACE
Crown Witness
D-Day
Noonday Sun
Outsider:—Beckenham.

11TH RACE
Ann Hing
Autumn Leaf
Kwong Yiu
Argus.

12TH RACE
Seafire
Big Shot
The Dingo
Outsider:—Lana.

Red Ultimatum Backed By New Offensive

NATIONALISTS RETREAT

Lose Bridgeheads

Nanking, Apr. 18.—Red forces on the north bank of the Yangtse River, underlining the despatch of a political three-day ultimatum to the Nationalists, yesterday launched a new offensive against Kuomintang positions in the Chinkiang sector, according to the Nationalist Military News Agency last night.

The Agency said that the Nationalists, under pressure, had evacuated bridgeheads at Kaohiaochien and Lauchow, north-east of Chinkiang. Simultaneously with the new offensive Red artillery units began a bombardment of the south bank of the Yangtse.

Earlier, the Communist Radio announced that it had fixed April 20 as the deadline for the Nanking Nationalist Government's acceptance of the peace programme brought back to Nanking by the Nationalist peace delegate Mr Huang Shao-hsiung.

The programme is believed to contain a Communist demand that Red forces should be allowed to come south of the Yangtse after a peace settlement to supervise the re-organisation of Nationalist armies.

The next three days are expected to be the most critical in the short history of Acting President Li Tsung-jen's administration which has been seeking peace with the Reds since Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek temporarily retired on January 21.

Within the next 72 hours Acting President Li must determine whether to submit to the Communist demand for a peaceful Yangtse crossing or rejecting and witnessing them undertake a forceful D-Day.

Military observers here considered that Acting President Li would get support from Kuomintang militarists in attempting unified resistance if the Cabinet decides not to concede to Red demands.

The Peiping Radio said last night that the peace programme had been drafted between April 1 and April 12 in informal discussions. It included the opinions of both Nationalist and Communist delegations and third parties (10 anti-Communist parties supporting the Reds).

The Radio said that April 20 was the date set for signing the peace programme and the Nationalist must say yes or no by that date. It added that the programme comprised 24 points and (Continued on Page 8.)



Rear view of St Anthony's hospital at height of fire where at least 47 persons, including 12 new born infants, the American Red Cross reported, were dead or missing in the night fire which speedily consumed the building at Effingham, Illinois.—AP Picture.

Labour Out To Recoup Election Losses

London, Apr. 17.—Socialists will make a bid to recoup their heavy losses in last week's London and other county Council elections in nation-wide local contests between now and May 14.

Twenty thousand councillors will be elected in these contests, which involve 392 county and non-county boroughs, 572 urban councils, 472 rural district councils, Scottish county and borough councils, and the chain of 28 London metropolitan boroughs.

Though Socialists have lost their great majority in the London County Council they still predominate in 22 of the 28 London individual borough councils. Urgent efforts will be made by the London local organisations to avert a repetition of the London County Council landslide.

REASON FOR LOSSES
Members of Parliament returning from their constituencies throughout Britain yesterday believed that Labour's losses of 338 seats in the County Council elections in England were due to a fall in the vote of the anti-Socialist vote and an unsatisfactory turnout of Labour voters.

Some attributed Socialist losses partly to the impact of Sir Stafford Cripps' higher food prices' budget, but others laid greater stress on the gradual trend of votes since the Socialists' initial victories after the 1945 General Election.

Relatively few Labour Members of Parliament were prepared to accept the County Council results as a final guide to the contests still to come. Many considered that the unfavourable budget impact would be short-lived.—Reuter.

ILP TO RETURN
Birmingham, Apr. 17.—The Independent Labour Party, a dwindling left wing group was the forerunner of the Labour Party, decided at its annual conference here today to resume electoral activities.

This reversed a decision taken at the party's 1948 conference. The repeal of conscription and a policy of strict neutrality for Britain were called for in other resolutions. Another criticised the Soviet Government but expressed determination to counter the "war hysteria" in the world.—Reuter.

Europe's Gayest Easter For 10 Years

London, Apr. 17.—Brilliant sunshine and resplendent clothing gave Europe its gayest Easter in ten years. From Wenceslaus Square in Prague to Champs Elysees in Paris and Rotten Row in London, Europeans paraded in perfect spring weather, displaying new finery or made-over old clothes.

King George, convalescing from his recent operation, attended Church services in the Royal Chapel in the grounds of Windsor Castle. The King and Queen motored from Windsor Lodge to the chapel, but Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Margaret walked to the chapel along paths fringed with daffodils. A band concert in the Castle grounds in the afternoon attracted over 10,000 persons.

More than 100,000 persons saw the Easter parade along Rotten Row in London's Hyde Park.

With Britain's clothing rationing now ended, women were in pre-war splendour and the men did even better. Many London men were not content to wear the traditional Easter top hat of grey. Instead, they showed up at Rotten Row with hats of burgundy or hunting pink. They cheered lustily and waved their multi-hued headgear at the main attraction of the Easter parade—a horse-drawn stagecoach filled with pretty girls, dressed in Victorian clothes and drinking ice-cream.

Over 1,500,000 persons left Paris for the countryside, while thousands of Britons and lesser numbers of Americans strolled along the boulevards or sat in sidewalk cafes sipping cold drinks or eating ice-cream.

The temperature was 80 degrees Fahrenheit in Paris and 73 in London, which had its warmest Easter in 50 years. The thermometer ran to 79 in Frankfurt, the highest recorded there this year. The Germans wore their brightest clothes since pre-Hitler days. Many drove to the Main airbase to sit in the sun and watch American aircraft take off to hurdle the Soviet blockade of Berlin.

The Lowlands also basked in warm sunshine. Only in Scandinavia was the weather coolish, but the skies were clear there.—United Press.

PARADE PICKETED
New York, 17.—New York's traditional Easter parade was picketed today in a demonstration against war, while 1,500,000 persons strolled in their Easter finery. Two of the pickets wound up in jail and others were dispersed by the police after one of them had a fist fight with a United States marine who was annoyed with the placards.

The demonstrations representing organisations called "peace-makers", "Fellowship of Resisters League", walked up and down in front of St

HOSPITAL DISASTER

New Irish Republic Greeted With Guns & Fireworks

Cheering Crowds Choke Dublin's Main Streets

Dublin, Apr. 17.—The sound of roaring guns and by the light of fireworks flashing in the sky, the Republic was born today. The Republic, free and independent after centuries of varying degrees of kinship with the British Empire, was proclaimed by a 21-gun salute at one minute after midnight.

Upwards of 50,000 persons massed in O'Connell Street, Dublin's main thoroughfare, and surged onto O'Connell Bridge, where the guns fired their salute across the dark waters of the River Liffey.

As midnight approached, more thousands of persons streamed into the city by train, trolley, bus and car and the apathy that had marked the last few days was gone. Tonight the crowds had the feeling they were watching history. They massed outside the massive grey Post Office building, where Padraig Pearse had battled the British and proclaimed the Republic 33 years ago today—the same Irish republic born now.

The Post Office was bathed in floodlight. Huge Irish tricolours, orange, green and white, bright in the searchlights' glare, were draped across the front. Over the platform from where the President will review tomorrow's Army parade was a map of Ireland; the 26 counties of the South were outlined in green and the six counties of the partitioned North in bright orange.

Sweating police did their best to keep a narrow lane open for traffic in O'Connell Street, but the surging masses were too great to be held back. For the first time since before the war, Dublin buses and streets run after 11 o'clock at night. Because it was Sunday, all bars were closed at seven p.m. last night, but the colours fluttered from their fronts. The guns sounded here were echoed by others in Cork, Athlone and Limerick. Across the green island, Church bells pealed the proclamation of the Republic. After the gun salute, fireworks were shot into the night sky from O'Connell Bridge.—United Press.

MANY GOOD WISHES
Dublin, Apr. 17.—Congratulations on the coming into force of the Republic of Eire Act tomorrow poured into Dublin today addressed to the President of Eire, Mr Sean T. O'Kelly.

President Truman said, "I send you and to the Irish people, on behalf of the people of the United States, sincere good wishes for the continued welfare and prosperity of your country."

Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, said, "On this significant occasion, I send a message of greeting from the Government and the people of the United Kingdom to the people of the Republic, and all good wishes for its progress and prosperity in the future."

"We have many ties of kinship and common interests and I look forward with complete confidence to the maintenance of a close and cordial friendship between our two countries."

GRATEFUL MEMORY
King George said: "I send you my sincere good wishes on this day, being well aware of the neighbourly links which

hold the people of the Republic of Ireland in close association with my subjects of the United Kingdom.

"I hold in most grateful memory the services and sacrifices of the men and women of your country who had rendered gallant assistance to our cause in the recent war, and who made a notable contribution to our victories."

"I pray that every blessing may be with you today and in the future."

IMPORTANT MILESTONE
Other messages were received from Dr Daniel Malin, the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr. Peter Fraser, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, the Prime Minister of Canada, Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, Professor Luigi Einaudi, the President of Italy, and from Sao Shwe Thak, the President of Burma.

In Washington, Mr. Sean MacBride, the Eirean Foreign Minister, who is touring the United States, said today that the coming into force of the Republic of Eire Act was an important milestone in the history of the struggle for complete independence.

He said it was the first time in the history of the world that the Republic of Ireland will be internationally recognised. This occasion is marked only by the fact that unfortunately a portion of our country remains cut away from the rest of Ireland.—Reuter.

JOHN MASEFIELD SERIOUSLY ILL

London, Apr. 17.—Mr John Masefield, the Poet Laureate, is seriously ill at his home at Abingdon, Berkshire. He is 70. He had influenza recently and complications followed.—Reuter.

Russia Believed To Be Ready To Lift The Berlin Blockade

Berlin, Apr. 17.—Vladimir Dekanosov, former Soviet Ambassador to Germany, is in Berlin to seek a face-saving formula for lifting the Berlin blockade, German sources reported today.

The presence of Dekanosov, believed to be one of the top Russian experts on German affairs, was reported by the British licensed German news agency, CPD, and the newspaper, Die Welt. It was not confirmed by Russian sources.

Dekanosov was the former deputy Foreign Commissar under Maxim Litvinov and he accompanied Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov to Berlin for the 1940 Hitler-Stalin pact negotiations. Ten days later, he was named Russian Ambassador to Germany.

Die Welt said his arrival here coincided with strong efforts by the Soviet zone German Economic Commission to obtain the Russian military government approval of a plan to lift the blockade. "These efforts have reached a decisive stage," Die Welt said.

The formula reportedly advanced by the Economic Commission calls for all negotiations to be carried out by German subject to subsequent approval by the Soviet military administration. The German Economic Commission would make advances to the bi-zonal economic commission in Frankfurt seeking trade agreements.

These proposals would include offers to lift traffic restrictions on inter-zonal trade on a reciprocal basis. This would mean gradual resumption of traffic between East Berlin and the Western zones in return for lifting the West allied counter-blockade.

The Economic Commission, headed by Heinrich Rau, based its appeal to the Soviet Military Administration on the fact that the counter-blockade was breaking the back of the Soviet zone economy, Die Welt said.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

New Gold Regulations

GOVERNMENT'S new finance regulations which aim to wipe out the so-called black market in gold dealings have, naturally, caused consternation among those whose livelihood depends on these transactions, while the general public will be forgiven a feeling of scepticism about the prospects of effectively applying the new restrictions in the light of post-war experiences in other parts of the world where legislation has attempted to suppress black markets. Government explains the reasons for the new regulations, firstly, that it is Hong-kong's duty, as a member of the International Monetary Fund to observe the articles of agreement under which the Colony has certain obligations to fulfil; secondly, that it is necessary to take steps to prevent the creation of new rates of exchange which conflict with exchange stability. In the official view of the Imperial Government, Hong-kong is part of the Sterling area and as such bears similar responsibilities as the Home country and other parts of the Commonwealth in the maintenance of Sterling's international exchange value and the elimination, as far as possible, of monetary transactions capable of weakening Sterling against gold currencies. Government has long recognised this position, but its policy has been sufficiently realistic to permit the operation of a "free market" in gold insofar that this has made a contribution to the rapid commercial rehabilitation of the Colony. Apparently yielding to pressure by members of the International Monetary Fund, Government has now found it necessary to introduce regulations which, if capable of effective application, will eliminate this free market, and bring dealings in gold to the

same restrictive levels as pertaining in the rest of the Sterling area. Two questions immediately arise, and only time and experience can provide the answers. One is whether the regulations can fulfil their objective without damaging the economy of the Colony; the other whether they will not have the effect of creating an underground, and therefore a much more vicious black market than now in existence. The danger of a new and intensified black market cannot be ignored; in fact it is underlined by Government's observation that the current variation of the Defence (Finance) Regulations is necessitated largely because the prohibition of import and export of gold has failed to have the desired effect. This is a tacit admission that while certain actions and dealings can be declared illegal, that does not, in itself, bring such dealings to an end. The difficulty which confronts the Authorities is to implement restrictive regulations of this type. They invite a more cunning type of smuggling, the prevention of which may involve the establishment of a large and expensive department, whose operations, no matter how energetically pursued, may still fail to stop the traffic. On moral grounds Government requires no justification of its new regulations, but whether they can be implemented in a practical and successful manner has yet to be proved. The gesture has been made and undoubtedly other members of the International Monetary Fund are gratified; let it be hoped these measures meet with the success for which they are intended, though it seems this will depend on the willing co-operation of the public—unfortunately not one of the Colony's most striking characteristics.

NOW LENT IS OVER— LET'S HAVE A PARTY!

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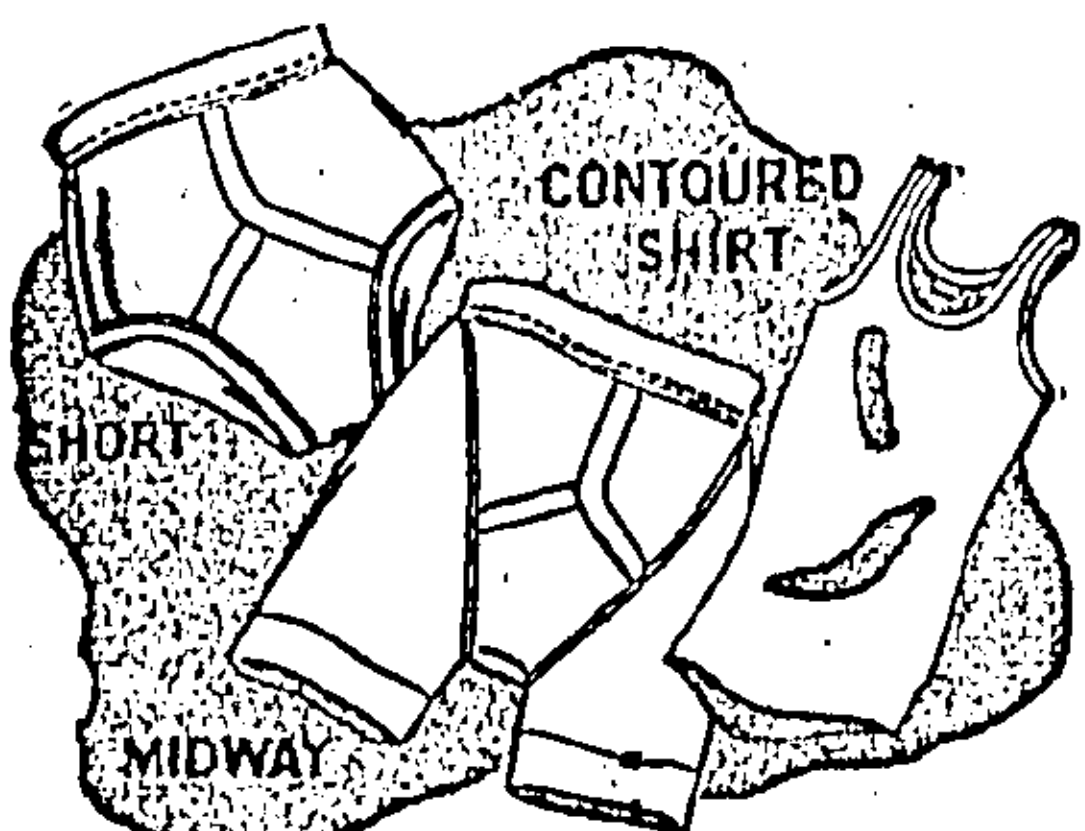
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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs
taken by the South China
Morning Post and Hong Kong
Telegraph Staff Photographers
are on view in the
Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.



MANNEQUIN QUEEN—Nella Zanner, 17, was elected queen of the 1949 crop of beginner mannequins in Paris.

PLENTY OF ROOM FOR SUNTAN

THE coming summer's swimsuits made a formal debut recently, and to nobody's surprise they revealed a lot.

The occasion was the opening of the California Apparel Creators' press week.

Wherever you looked, it was obvious that the creators had created almost as little as possible. The less, it was explained, the better.

Fred Cole of California explained:

"A swimsuit is not hung on a body—it's an engineering proposition."

The engineers did their work well. One of the most popular entries was Cole's sheath, silhouette, designed by Margit Fellegi, which follows the body contour in graceful lines, set off by a shirring. Another outstanding print piece designed by Elza of Hollywood. Then there's a neat iridescent chambray with separate patio skirts.

Midriff Variety

The trend is to one-piece outfits, mostly without straps. But there were plenty of the midriff variety, too, including one by Gantner called Black Magic, fashioned entirely without vertical seams. As a result, says the press agent, the fit can't be improved.

Catex featured several short skirts and apron effects to flatter women a bit hippler than the models. A favourite was a gingham creation called Bloomer Girl. Catalina's entry included a white night-blooming cerise and a dressy bouclé knit, with ivy print on a slimming front panel.

Rose Marie Reid has even done evening dresses over swim trunks, in metallic cottons. And a favourite of hers is a lightning and raindrop jacquard elasticised fabric.

Basically, the new swimsuit has held fairly close to the previously accepted in design—with plenty of room for suntan. But colours are generally softer, and all sorts of fabrics have gone to sea—chambres, seersuckers, terry cloth, jacquard satins, the silks, nylons, and even velvet and lame.—Associated Press.

Coal Tar Preparations To Treat Skin Trouble

BY HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

MANY skin conditions, while not painful, may be discomfiting and persist throughout life. One of these is known as psoriasis.

In this condition, red patches appear on the skin. The patches are covered with fine, gray scales which leave a tiny, bleeding point when they fall off. There may be some itching. Often, this disease may be accompanied by arthritis or inflammation of the joints. The patches are usually present on the elbows, knees, and back, as well as on other parts of the body.

Patches Disappear Unfortunately, the exact cause of this condition has not been discovered, and there is no permanent cure as yet been developed. However, it has been found that coal tar preparations do cause the patches to disappear for the time being at least.

According to Dr. Ellis and his co-workers, a crude coal tar preparation made up in an alcoholic solution is quickly and easily

applied to the skin rash. The treatment is easily carried out, is pleasant, and requires no hospital care.

The preparation used is known as liquor carbonis detergens. Some salicylic acid may be added to it in long-continued cases. The preparation is painted on the rash every night and is washed off the next morning. In addition, treatment with ultra-violet rays may be used and is often found helpful.

If the rash has recently developed, rapid improvement will occur. When the rash has been present a long time, a longer period will be required before it disappears. The affected skin may heal completely in from two and one-half to 15 weeks.

It is rare for any sensitivity to the treatment to develop. In one series of cases studied it was found necessary to give it up in only one case out of forty.

Of course, this treatment should be carried out under the direction of a physician.

WOMANSENSE THE TRAINING OF COLONIAL NURSES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THIS article taken from the Nursing Times explains the Colonial Nursing scheme in Great Britain, with Hongkong, the only colony having the reciprocity of the registration systems in certificate course.

New citizens of the Commonwealth would not agree that we are proud and happy to do everything possible for the welfare of all the peoples of the Colonies. The development of medical and nursing care is naturally of particular interest to nurses, and every few weeks we publish the names of trained nurses who have been appointed to Queen Elizabeth's Colonial Nursing Service.

These nurses, from all over the United Kingdom, go out to the Colonies, as nursing sisters, health visitors, assistant matrons, or in many parts of the world a high standard of nursing care and health teaching which would otherwise take very many years to achieve. We announced in May of this year that Her Majesty the Queen had graciously permitted the Colonial Nursing Service to be known as the Queen Elizabeth Colonial Nursing Service, and eight hundred nurses trained in the United Kingdom were then doing pioneer work in nearly all our 56 colonies.

The ultimate aim of the Queen Elizabeth Colonial Nursing Service is, of course, that in time all the Colonies should be able to train their own nurses to the best of our equivalent. The next step will then be reciprocal registration in this country to enable Colonial trained nurses to take post-certification courses here, returning to their own countries to take senior and administrative posts, and to develop their own courses for post-certification nursing education.

Hongkong, Unique

The only Colony which has obtained reciprocity as yet is Hongkong. In other Colonies a special scheme has been developed whereby groups of student nurses are selected and sent to train in this country, returning to their own lands after obtaining their State registration here. This scheme has been most carefully planned by the Colonial Office, and a pamphlet setting out the details is published by the National Advisory Council on Nurses and Midwives.

Obviously it would lead to many problems if girls from the Colonies came over for training unless the requirements for entrance to the General Nursing Council's examinations were fulfilled, and the applicants' suitability for nursing had been ascertained by qualified persons.

An interview is an essential in most hospitals before any candidate is accepted for nurse training, and long-distance travel cannot be lightly undertaken unless the candidate and the training school authority are sure that she will be accepted for training.

To Be Trained in Britain

To solve such problems the Colonial Office has set up in each Colony a Selection Committee. On the Selection Committee it is usual for a matron of a general hospital, trained in and with personal knowledge of nursing standards in the United Kingdom, a doctor, and a representative of the Government's Education Department to serve, with a number of Colonial people. This committee receives all applications from young women wishing to train in the Colonies in Great Britain and forwards the names of those considered suitable to the panel set up in London. By this panel the next step is taken in

placing the girl in a training school where the matron has asked the Colonial Office for such candidates. The panel includes Miss F.N. Udell, Chief Colonial Officer to the Colonial Office, Miss Lawson of the Ministry of Health, Miss Keegan of the Ministry of Labour, representatives of the Nursing Recruitment Centre, and the Director of Colonial Schools at the Colonial Office. Some of the selected candidates are given help by means of scholarships, and two or three candidates are usually sent to be trained together at one hospital. It has been found that larger groups are not advisable as it is then likely that the group will mix together rather than the individual mixing well with the other student nurses.

This scheme has been in practice since 1944, and there are now some 400 student nurses from many of our Colonies in training in Britain. Photographs of trainees in schools have shown coloured nurses working together with students from all parts of the United Kingdom. No differences are made in our training schools for such candidates, and in spite of additional drawbacks such as having to learn a strange and not so easy language, many of them have taken first place in their hospital examinations.

No Colour-bar

With this evidence it is unfortunate that an incident mentioned in Parliament and reported in our last issue should give rise to the impression that there is a colour-bar in our hospitals. When any number of individuals are first brought together as a group it is usual from the same parts of the country, and perhaps from Scotland and Northern Ireland and Wales, or even between students from the North Country and the south or west. With Colonial students such a com-

mon difference is sometimes held to be due to a difference in colour, but this certainly cannot deserve the term colour-bar. In our training schools the Colonial student nurses have been accepted happily and fairly, but differences of race and education and tradition must be recognized not as a cause for discrimination but as facts of interest, and making for enrichment in contacts on both sides.

Ward Sister

There is another point which affects particularly the ward sisters. Patients in our training schools may have no knowledge of the work of the Colonial Office, and although it happens only rarely, an occasional case of discourtesy may arise, as when a patient shows her dislike that a coloured nurse should attend her. This should be prevented by careful forethought and good administration. The ward sister should know beforehand when a Colonial nurse will be sent to work in her ward; she could then explain to the patients the importance of the work being done in training these students to prepare them for the heavy task before them of helping to develop a high standard of nursing care in their own lands.

The off-duty time of our Colonial nurses is a problem they have to face individually, and much can be done for them by the friendliness of their colleagues on days off and holidays.

The Colonial Office is aware of this difficulty and has a Welfare Department which concerns itself with all colonial students' welfare and has a special representative for the nursing students in Britain.

Partnership Not Prejudice

We hope this service of training nurses for the Colonies will be recognized by all, and the students will take back with them to their own countries not only excellent training and experience, but friendships and understandings which will prove of international value in the future.

Stay-Crisp Pink Linen



By PRUNELLA WOOD

THE blush of a perfect, sunny resort day is indelibly registered with this pink linen frock, a wonderful shirtmaker of feminine softness, made with tucked bosom and easy skirt. Being of that linen which repels wrinkling, its fresh, pale, non-touchable look is dependable not only for the single wearing, but on and on in the wardrobe. As you may suspect, it is Dorothy Cox's design, a true classic.

Beautiful Lips Are An Asset



A colourless lip pomade, applied right on top of your regular make-up, will guard lips against painful chapping. It's stainless, inconspicuous.

By HELEN FOLLETT

FACIAL beauty depends to a certain extent upon soft, smooth lips. The purpose is to strengthen the well-kept and perfectly-moulded lips. Operators who specialise in facial treatments give extra attention to these features, claiming that the "down-in-the-mouth" look, acquired by customers who are given to fretting, can be erased by proper massage. The customer, of course, must do her part between treatments, must keep the lip ends lifted.

All the movements are very light, very sure, and done with a certain rapidity. Pay heed, you can give yourself this treatment; it only takes fifteen minutes and it is time well spent.

A fine tissue cream is applied. With a rotary motion of the thumb, one transverses the lip borders, several times to the right, as many times to the left. Then, placing the first finger in the centre of the upper lip, thumb at one corner, second finger at the other, draw the lip into a Cupid's bow. This pomade after you have put on movement should be done seven or eight times.

The treatment ends with a compress of ice water. Dip a piece of absorbent cotton or gauze in the water, place over the lips. It should be changed several times. Dry the flesh thoroughly before playing with the lips.

Don't let your lips get cracked and chapped. To prevent this, apply a colourless lip pomade after you have put on movement should be done seven or eight times.

colourless and inconspicuous.

Children in School Need a Well-Balanced Midday Meal

WE stood in the school canteen watching a long line of children, of all ages, waiting for their lunch. A half pint bottle of milk went onto each tray. Then a plate of stewed red beans with rice, a green vegetable and bread already spread. For dessert there were baked custards.

"A well-balanced lunch," I remarked to the teacher in charge.

"And most of the children need it," she said. "Even those that come from well-to-do homes don't get enough milk or fresh vegetables; and when the vegetables are served at home they're usually over-cooked. Red beans are a favourite with the children," she went on, "that's the Spanish influence on America cooking. Sometimes we add chopped meat and make a mild chili, and provide the right protein balance. Today we made baked custards for dessert; the children love them, and the eggs will balance the vegetable protein of the red beans, and give the growing muscles the nourishment they need."

Eating Lunch

While we were talking the children had filed into their own classrooms and were eating lunch sitting at their desks.

"Do these children get enough citrus?" I asked.

"I'm sorry to say that although we're located in the citrus country, they don't get enough oranges at home," she replied. "And we do not find it practical to serve both orange juice and milk at lunch, as this is too much liquid for the average child to take at one time. However, this condition will soon be remedied. We are planning to serve orange juice as a mid-morning drink."

"Are you going to use the ultra-concentrate?" I asked.

"Yes, and we shall have the co-operation of the Parent Teacher Association. As you know, this orange concentrate comes in tins, and must be mixed with six times as much cold water before it is served. In fact, we first prefer to mix the concentrate with part of the water and beat it well to aerate; this seems to improve the flavour. Then it's poured into paper cups, a short straw is put

in each, they are arranged on trays and passed in the classrooms by older pupils."

Dinner

Chicken Gablet Soup
Crisp Crackers
Ham Souffle

Escalloped Tomatoes with Okra
Must Pupples
Chinese Cabbage Salad
Half Frozen Tinned Peaches
Gingersnaps

Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Chicken Gablet Soup

This is made from oddments of Spanish chicken and rice. Pick the chicken from the bones. To 2 c. chicken and rice add the chopped cooked giblets, 1 qt. boiling water and 3 bouillon cubes. Simmer 10 min. Serve in small bowls.

Ham Souffle

Sauté 1 c. milk. Pour into 1 1/2 c. fine soft bread crumbs. Mix in 1/4 c. minced cooked ham or tinned chopped ham. Add 2 tbs. minced onion, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. paprika and 1/2 tsp. baking powder. Separate 4 eggs. Beat the yolks light and the whites stiff. Add these growing mounds to the mixture. Transfer to an ungreased 1 1/2 qt.-sized casserole. Bake 35 min. in a moderate oven, 350 F. Serve at once.

"Hush Pupples"

These are appetising little cornbreads fried in deep fat, nice as a vegetable with a main dish, or to serve with vegetable cocktails or other appetizers.

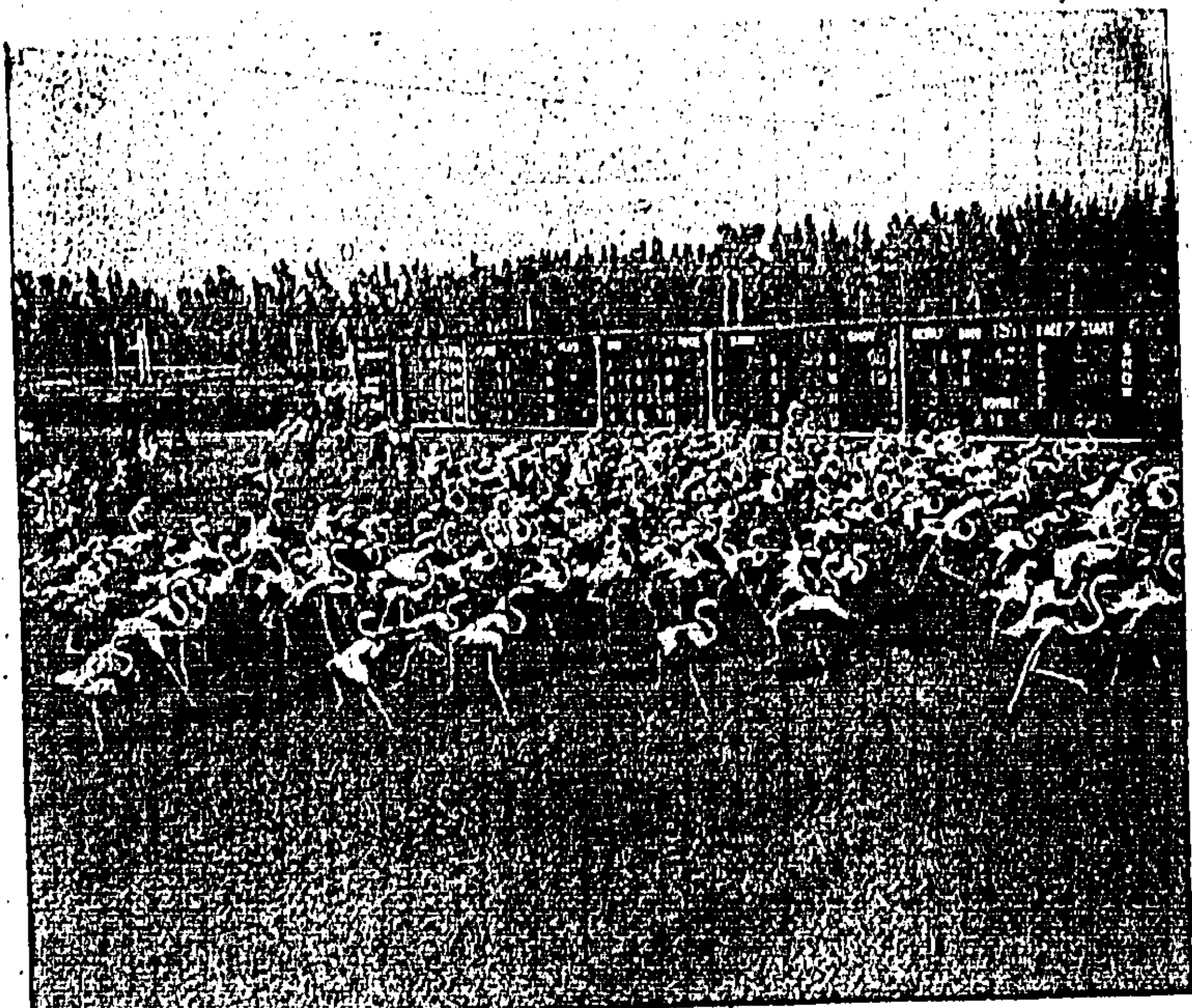
The name comes from the days of old-time southern fish fries, when corn pone was tossed to the dogs to keep them quiet.

To make "hush puppies," mix together 2 c. enriched white corn meal, 1/2 tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt, and 1/4 c. fine-chopped onion. Mix in 1 c. buttermilk or sour milk and a scant 1/2 c. water. Let stand about 30 min., or until stiff enough to shape with the hands into small oval cakes, about 1/2" x 3". Fry in deep fat, at 350 F., until well browned. Drain on crumpled absorbent paper.

Chinese Cabbage Salad

Cut the thick end of a stalk of Chinese cabbage in 1" slices. Rinse with cold water and drain. Moisten with mayonnaise tartare, and garnish with an olive or pickle. If Chinese cabbage is not available substitute shredded white cabbage.

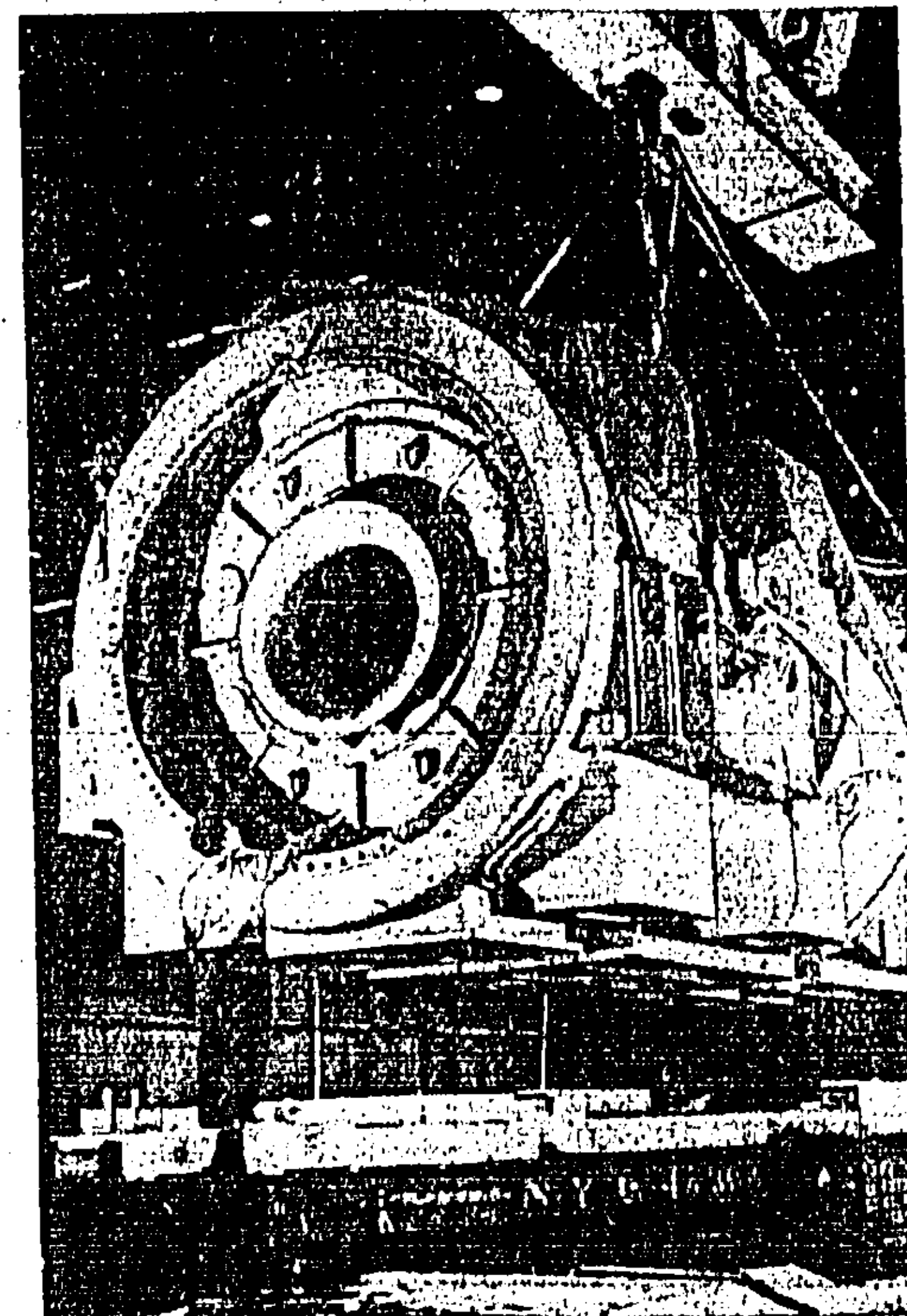
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



WARMING UP—These flamingoes flap wildly past the tote board at Hialeah Park, in Miami, Florida, before the running of the Flamingo Stakes. Seminole Indians herd the strange looking birds around the track before the running of the famous race every year.



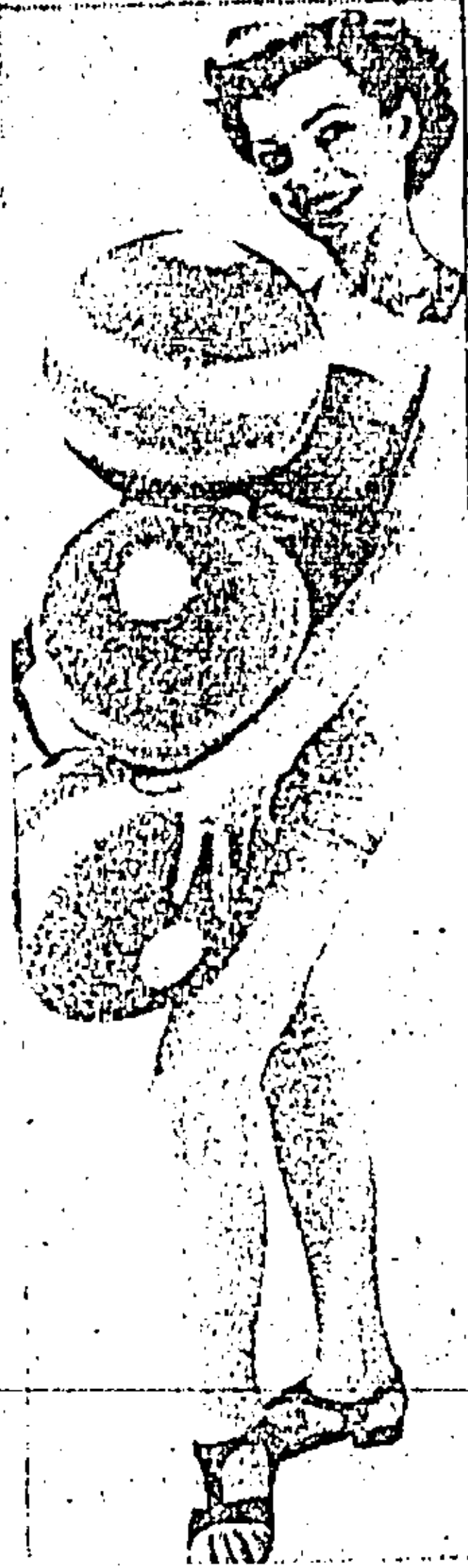
IT CAN HAPPEN HERE—A woman lies in critical condition near North Massapequa, New York, after her car swerved off the road and crashed into an electric light pole. Her daughter, aged two, was uninjured. Electricity was disrupted in the surrounding area until the damaged wires were repaired.



THE BIGGER THEY COME—This 388,000-lb stator for a 150,000-kilowatt generator was constructed in Schenectady, New York, for a company in Chicago. To ensure safe delivery, it was moved no faster than 15 miles per hour, and only during the day.



OLD MONEY BOX—This money box was called a "Darktown Battery" when it was made in 1868. It has been on show at the National Antiques Show in New York, and Richard MacDonald, 9, is trying to insert a new coin in it.



FOR FUN—Balancing three rubber rainbow play balls is New York model Janice Cooper.



VISITOR—When Mrs Margaret Ridge arrived in New York from Surrey, England, she was met by two of her three daughters who married GIs. One son-in-law met her, too. The daughters live in three states and Mrs Ridge will visit them all.



FAIR AND WARMER—When Irene Boer goes walking in St Petersburg, Florida, with her sheepdog, it's something to see. Irene manages to stay cool enough, but the dog looks as if he might be wishing for a haircut.



NEW TOYS—Four-year-old Jeanne Lawton takes a look at this new rabbit model. Made of rubber, it is one of the many toys shown at the 46th annual American Toy Fair in New York.



MAIL TO NORTH—The ss Greater Shanghai was the first barter ship to sail for the Communist-held port of Chinwangtao. Being hoisted aboard, in Shanghai, are sacks of mail. Resumption of normal postal service between Communist and Nationalist ports came as a result of negotiations conducted by Shanghai peace delegations and shipping representatives.

**TODAY'S
"HIT
COLOR"**

Tangee
GAY RED

—the NEW lipstick shade that gives you a lift!

Now—EXCITING—yes—the most beautiful women in the world depend on Tangee, the world's finest lipstick! And Tangee GAY RED is just the color you need to step up your "lip-appeal". Beautiful women like Mrs. Adolphe Menjou, Mrs. Randolph Scott, to name a few, say GAY RED is the "hit color" of the year...

—because this exciting new shade really does make your lips look young and gay.

—because it gives you all the famous advantages of Tangee's exclusive Petal-Finish. Discover GAY RED today.

USE TANGEE AND SEE HOW BEAUTIFUL YOU CAN BE

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ADVENTURE STORY IN YEARS—NOW THRILL TO ITS
UNFORGETTABLE DRAMA ON THE SCREEN!

**MAN-EATER
OF KUMAON**

SABU JOANNE PAGE
WENDELL COREY

Only the most primitive
love could challenge this
fierce ferocity!

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FRED HIGHTER, HALE HAMILTON
HENRY WATKINS

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CHAPTERS
OF A
DANGEROUS
ADVENTURE

ORIENTAL
ATTRACTIONS

TAKE ANY EASTERN TRAM CAR OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS

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They give LOVE new meaning, now excitement, now
Thrills... in M-G-M's stirring story of every man
or woman in love!

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GABLE
and
LANA
TURNER**

The team that
generates steam!

M-G-M's **Homecoming**

ANNE BAXTER • JOHN HODIAK

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NEXT CHANGE: "DESIRE ME"

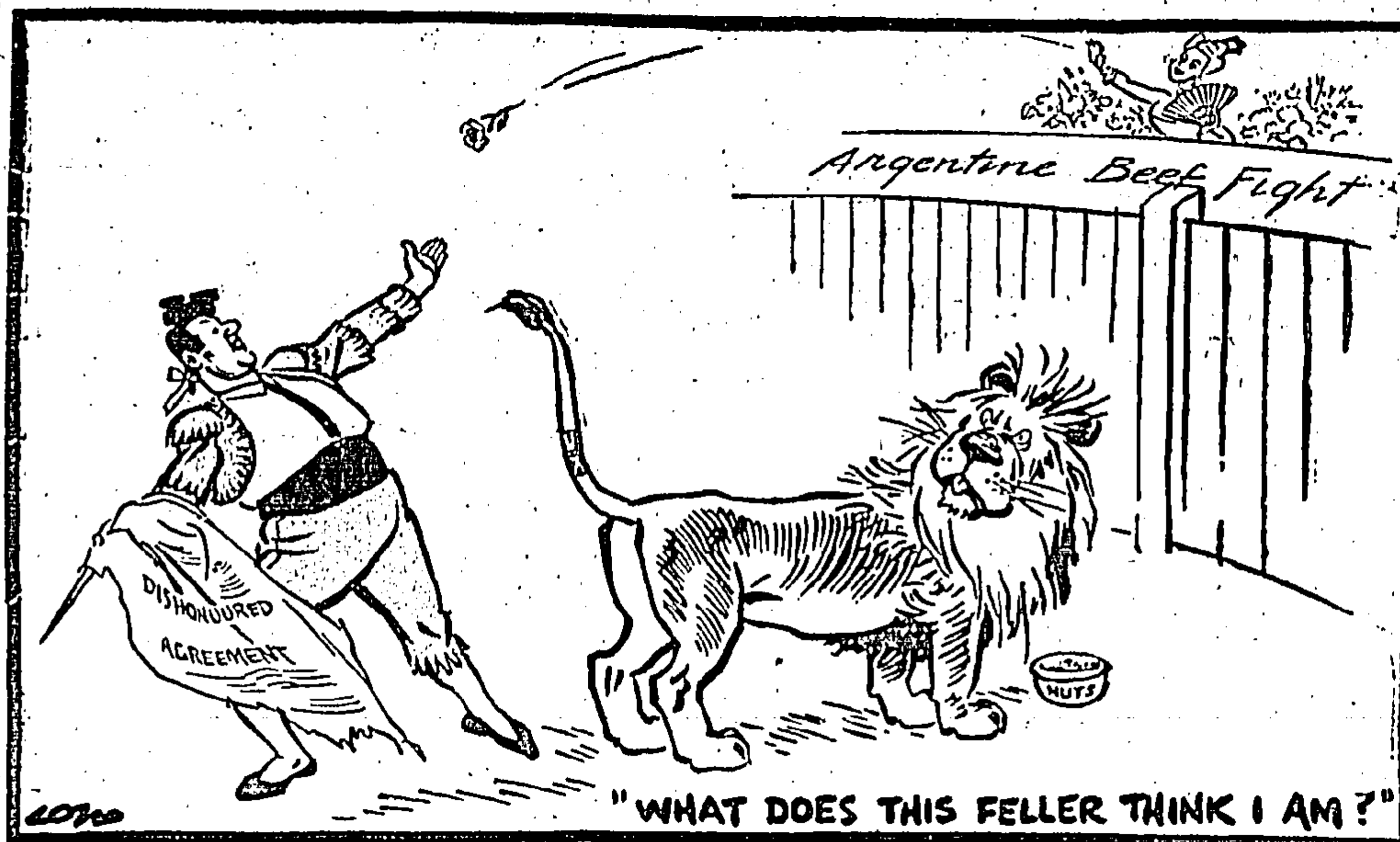
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A CHINESE SUPER PRODUCTION!

"626 SPY RING" DIALOGUE IN
MANDARIN

網諜間 626

Starring
Miss Pak-kwong • Mai Hay • Miss Au-Young Shar-fat



So this is what they call—

BUENOS AIRES.

It is a queer and restless business living in a nation that maintains and nourishes itself almost wholly on illusions. There is first of all the national insistence that the Argentine is a noble and mighty Power victimised by a jealous United States and a vindictive Britain.

That is probably a simple reaction in a proud people in a deep political and economic mess and no clear idea of how to get out of it.

Then there is the other, the curious world-wide illusion that Buenos Aires is a city of gaiety, sophistication, and romance.

It is a matter of passionate civic pride that Buenos Aires should wish to seem exotic, even slightly wicked—the Paris of the Southern Hemisphere. It is, actually, one of the gloomiest cities in the world.

I have never been in any town where fewer people are seen to smile. Climate has something to do with it. Buenos Aires is the only city I know where it is possible to have a perpetual incurable hangover without having had a drink.

The arrival of the new Constitution got a great amount of organised delight from the Peronistas and the puppet Press but it does not seem to have made anyone much happier to look at.

The Argentines are not the first people in the world to lose their civil liberties in the name of social improvement, but they are not Italians, nor Germans; they are neither gay nor mystic.

Life uncertain

IN B.A.—as almost everyone calls Buenos Aires—even without the doubts and strains of censorship and police rule, life is full of nervous uncertainty. Its traffic is frenzied, uncontrolled, and mad. Its narrow streets, half of which seem to be excavated into caverns and rockpiles, swarm with howling, tooting, swerving cars, each one determined on self-advancement at all cost.

This, the sixth biggest city in the world, has not a single traffic light. They tried them once, experimentally, and the citizens, incensed at this encroachment on personal freedom, tore them down and restored the familiar chaos.

The other evening, to recuperate from the stress of Argentine politics, I went out with some friends to a crowded cafe, one of hundreds of such.

On the platform, a band was playing the familiar, inescapable tangos, and a man in a white

The SAUCY CITY... by JAMES CAMERON



more than that. The intelligent citizen of Buenos Aires has not a great deal to be merry about today.

In an atmosphere of intense national fervour, of withdrawing from the outside world, of tense Chauvinism and exclusivity, he detects something very alien, some political impulse that derives from countries far away.

He knows that General Peron has had his prototypes elsewhere, he knows that lip service Socialism bound up with dictatorial powers leads, not forward but back, he knows that the only evident alternative to this sorry condition is a junta from the Argentine Army, German-trained and Nazi-thinking.

Sombre joys

AFTER 15 minutes the singer, overcome by morbid emotion, gives way to another dispiriting feature of Buenos Aires life, the Roeder—a gaunt man in the boots and studded belt of a gaucho.

For the space of many drinks he declaims in a voice crackling with bitter emotion the story of how he returned one night from his hard and underpaid work to find his father had cut his mother's throat, that his little innocent brother had lost his reason from the effect of this depression and had set the house on fire, burning up everyone's savings....

The audience, business men and wives from the suburbs of Buenos Aires, sat mutely with their glasses of vermouth or thick coffee, their eyes sombrely on the table.

They were having themselves a wonderful time, in the Argentine fashion.

The girls on the platform were slender and dark; about the only attractive girls one sees in B.A. are on the stage. And it doesn't do to offend them, whispered my friend. "Any one of them may some day be a president's wife."

This insistence on the more dismal side of life may be partly the normal Latin melancholy, may be significant of something

He knows that his country never has had a good Government, never having tasted democracy he mistrusts it, too.

Not much wonder then that he has become an introspective, dubious citizen with a belief in only one thing: money; whose idea of an evening jest is to drop his false teeth in one's beer and watch one flinch.

"You mistake us," said a government official. "You Anglo-Saxons, being shrewd commercialists, always seek false motives among such people as we. Let us prove our good will," said he with a broad gesture of gleaming cuffs.

"Buenos Aires is not the Argentine." (This once again, although so many of the Argentines live there.)

"Permit the Government," said the functionary, "to show you the land, the country's beating heart. The airplane will be ready such and such a time...."

One waited for many days, but it was always mañana, tomorrow. That aeroplane never came. One is still waiting and wondering....

Foolishly, because, like everything else here, facts are trifles: the illusion is everything.

—(London Express Service)

Prisoner for 55 years

By TOM TULLETT

IN the little cemetery outside Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum a small stone cross will be placed.

There will be no name—just a number.

Only the staff know that the number conceals the identity of 80-year-old Frank Smith, who spent the last 55 years of his life at Broadmoor.

He died last month but no friends or relatives had survived to go to his funeral.

For Frank Smith entered Broadmoor in 1894 after attempting to murder his uncle. Then he was a clerk in Tottenham, aged 25.

He was taken through the red-brick archway into the cobbled courtyard. Inside Broadmoor was gloomy. The walls were painted dark-brown.

Smith was given a suit of drab grey and a white shirt. At 7.30 p.m. he was locked in his room.

At seven he was wakened, and given his breakfast. Every day it was the same—bread, porridge, and tea. He was put to work in the kitchen gardens. Seven times in

every month he was allowed visitors.

There was no recreation for Smith and his fellows. When they finished work they were sent to bed.

He saw the women inmates at Chapel. But only their heads. They lived in a separate block. He did not know that they were dressed in blue and white striped cotton dresses; nor that they used the dye of red-covered books as face powder.

Every day was the same. If he was not working in the garden, he was sent to the tailor's shop or the shoemakers.

He was paid an average of 1s. 6d. a week. With that he could buy cigarettes, tobacco or sweets.

Gradually Smith grew better in health. In 1914 seventeen of his friends departed, cured of the insanity which outlawed them. But Smith did not improve sufficiently to be allowed out.

It was in 1925 that life took on a new meaning. That was the year that Dr Hopwood went to Broadmoor as deputy superintendent.

Dr Hopwood decided that Broadmoor was not to be an asylum any more, but a hospital. His charges were not to be called criminal lunatics, but patients.

William Hickey

TARGET for the trippers, tourists, and other transients was Piccadilly Circus after 7 p.m. "Seeing the lights" became once again the main free show offered by the hub of the Empire.

But the efforts of 20 men on double time for a week, clambering up ladders, playing peek-a-boo in and out of the office window behind the second "N" in Guinness, did not all at once give Piccadilly its prewar sparkle.

There is one new sign. White and gold lamps spell out the word "Odeon," and an arrow indicates the way in soft—bright—soft—sequence lasting eight seconds.

SID FIELD, a West End war-time star, who has never had his name in lights, has a near-miss here. He and his co-star of "Cardboard Cavalier," MARGARET LOCKWOOD, are not actually in lights, but they will bask in the reflections from 23,000 of electrical equipment round their poster.

The trend in illumination, which, in 1939, was moving rapidly from individual bulbs to stilt (and cheaper to run) neon, threatens to take the twinkle out of the lights.

There is just one fancy piece. Bovril—Schweppes—re-present their prewar 1,300-lamp working model of lettering, and a rocket throwing off stars in three colour combinations.

The complete show, from the name of the beef extract going through the motions in white, white-red, red-white, red, red-green, etc., before it switches itself off and allows its tonic-water label to repeat the performance, takes three minutes.

For above it an insurance company flashes the message: "For your peace and security."

TOMMY TRINDER, passing by and noticing the preparations, said: "I'm the unluckiest of people. As soon as I got star billing in the West End they turned the lights out. Now the lights are going on again I'm not working here."

In fact, though, only one stage star has her name in lights. And you will have to go down the Strand to see MARY JERROLD (aged 70).

The "Going to Get Lit Up" girl of 1943—ZOE GAIL—was not far away from Piccadilly when the lights went up. She was rehearsing for a new revue

just round the corner. Six years ago she made famous the song "I'm Going to Get Lit Up" which her husband HUBERT GREGG wrote for her. They are not married now.

BORN in California, USA, the great (multiplied by 13) granddaughter of King Charles II, and Neil Gwynne. Her immediate ancestors—pro and parents CHARLES CHAPLIN and wife OONA O'NEILL.

For this news of blue blood in his lineage Mr Chaplin must thank Ashford (Kent) MP EDWARD PERCY SMITH.

In establishing his pedigree back to famous historical love-letters, Mr Smith found that in the mid-eighteenth century a young lady who was the direct descendant of the Duke of St Albans, one of Charles's two sons by Nell, married a man named Chaplin.

The male issue of that marriage eventually produced the comedian. One of the daughters became a Smith, and forebear of the playwright MP.

JUST come to light also is the story of Captain HARRY REE. He was a secret agent, parachuted into France. There he fell into a Gestapo trap from which he escaped only after being wounded and after biting a Gestapo man on the nose.

He was awarded the OBE (Civil Division). What the reason: His action had not been performed "in the face of the enemy."

TO THE military mind of VISCOUNT ALAN BROOKE it is a matter for dismay that there is a Gestapo organization catering for bird-watchers.

To make his point about the benefits of centralisation—he was speaking at the Jubilee Exhibition of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds—the fieldmarshal said: "If it had not been for co-operation between the three Services during the last war we should not have got very far."

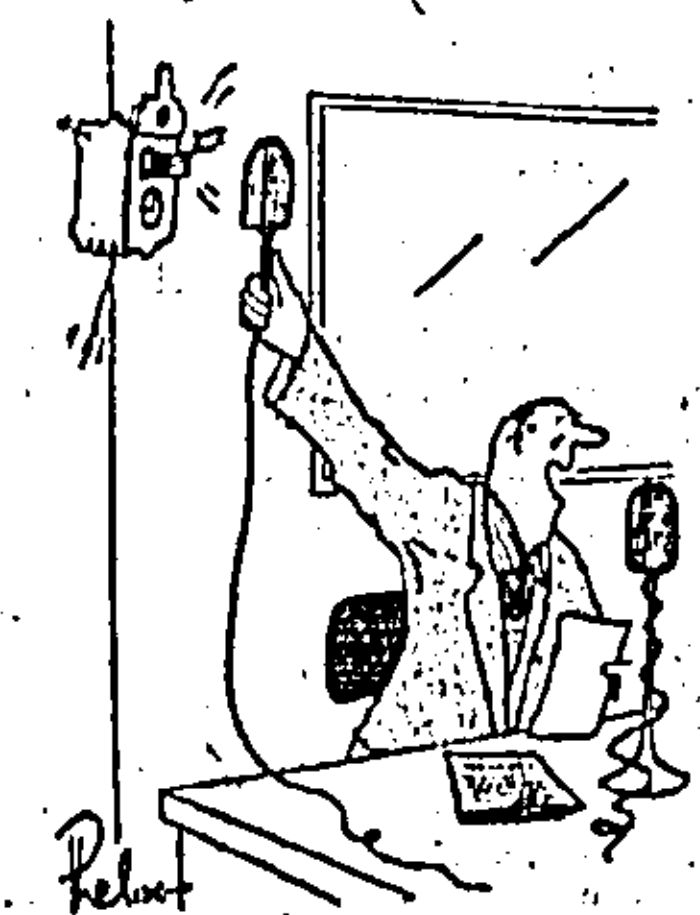
Publication of results taken from the voting bird-lovers placed the blackbird, the willow warbler, and the spotted flycatcher in the first three. The great spotted woodpecker, alas, is at the bottom with only one devotee.

Could it possibly have had anything to do with that song?

STREET Scene: In the sudden, unseasonal cold—young man, rugged type with a tweed jacket and polo-necked pull-over, sitting on a bench near Swiss Cottage, calmly getting on with his embroidery.

—(London Express Service)

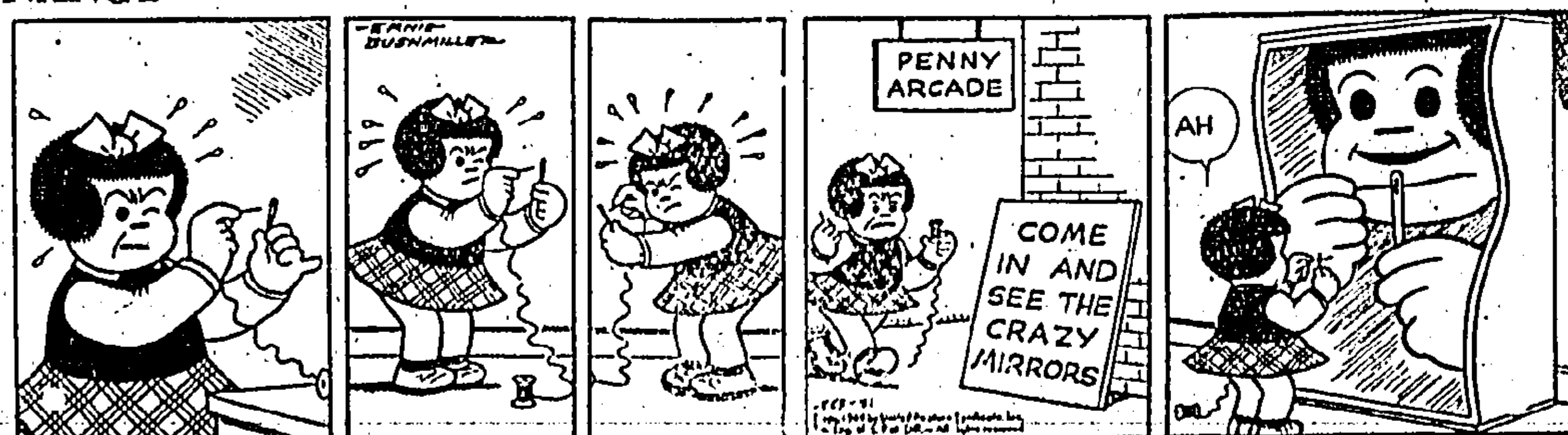
☆ by PHELIX



"—and as we wander through the familiar glades, the wounds of Nature strike the expectant ear—"

NANCY Using Her Needle on the Needle

By Ernie Bushmiller



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SKIN PEP
AFTER SHAVE LOTION
makes your face
SMILE HAPPY

On Sale at Leading Stores

SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO., HONG KONG

Britain's "Puppet Govt" In N. Ireland

LIKE GESTAPO, SAYS DORMAN-SMITH

London, Apr. 17.—Brigadier Eric Dorman-Smith, Irish-born retired British Army officer, told a crowd in London's Trafalgar Square today that Britain had a "puppet government" in Northern Ireland, a garrison and a Secret Service "very like the Gestapo, which taps telephones and opens correspondence."

He was speaking at a protest meeting against the partition of Northern Ireland held by the Anti-Partition of Ireland League on the eve of the proclamation of Eire as a Republic.

They Died With Their Boots Off

Fate Of Nazi Field Marshals

Munich, Apr. 17.—Not one of Hitler's 25 wartime Field Marshals died in battle, though the overwhelming majority of Nazi Germany's army leaders met untimely deaths, a survey here showed today.

The only one of Hitler's top strategists now living at liberty is Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle, who organized the bombing of London. Many chose suicide to evade trial or a humble civilian life, the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* said.

Ironically, the first Field Marshal in German history to receive a death sentence heard it pronounced by a German court, the newspaper added. Field Marshal Erwin Von Witzleben, one of the organizers of the 1934 putsch against Hitler, was sentenced by a Nazi "People's Court" in August, 1944, and executed by slow strangulation the same day.

The only German Field Marshal who may still have a military future, is the by now almost mythical Friedrich Paulus, the newspaper said. Taken prisoner by the Russians early in 1943 after the capture of Stalingrad, Paulus has been repeatedly named by rumors as the commander of a Communist indoctrinated German Army in the Soviet Union.

The Russian authorities, however, have denied such reports, the newspaper said.—Reuter.

Condition Of Mrs Morris Unchanged

The condition of Mrs Ivy K. Morris, wife of Mr. W. J. Morris of the Works Department, Hongkong Land Investment Company, was reported to be "just the same" this morning.

Mrs Morris was a passenger on the river vessel Kwong Fook Cheung from Canton to Hongkong on Saturday night when the vessel was attacked by bandits who fired upon the ship.

Mrs Morris was seriously wounded by a bullet and was taken to the Queen Mary Hospital on the vessel's arrival in Hongkong yesterday.

TOURIST MAY SEE PRINCE

London, Apr. 17.—American tourists to dollar-short Britain this summer may get a peek at Prince Charles, a Buckingham Palace informant said today.

Palace sources said that Prince Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh would open the gardens of their beautiful country home at Windsor Moor, Surrey, to the public as a tourist attraction.

The first tentative date is May 15, sources said, and the Royal couple might be on hand at the time.—United Press.

Airlift Returns To Normal

Berlin, Apr. 17.—American and British pilots, relaxing a little from their hectic record-breaking airlift effort yesterday, returned to more normal flying today to carry 5,616 metric tons of supplies into Berlin.

They brought this amount in 878 flights in the 24 hours up to noon today. The tonnage was about the usual brought in by airlift planes during the past few months. During the past 24-hour period, more than 11,000 metric tons were flown to the city.—Reuter.



ATTACKED BY TIGER

Rudolph Mathies, 54, veteran circus trainer, grabs net (left) after he was floored by 160-pound Bengal tiger cub (right) in Madison Square Garden, New York. Mathies, who was training seven tigers for the opening of Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circus, was treated for scratches on left arm and shoulder. Other animals did not attack him.—AP Picture.

Progress In War Against Cancer

Virus Which Destroys Disease In Mice

Detroit, Apr. 17.—At least three types of mice cancer can be destroyed by a virus known as Russian Far Eastern encephalitis, the 14th annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research was told today.

The report came from Dr. Alice Moore of the Memorial Hospital Centre for Cancer and Allied Diseases in New York City.

She reported that the virus had a strong affinity for cancerous tissue and destroyed cancer in mice. However, it also attacked the normal tissue of mice.

It had not been used in human cases and would not be used until very thorough laboratory tests had been conducted. Dr. Moore gave no indication as to when these tests might be completed.

Dr. Moore said encephalitis was a virus disease somewhat similar to poliomyelitis. In some cases it was difficult to distinguish between the symptoms. The virus was sub-microscopic in size.

Dr. Moore pointed out that the virus had a definite preference for Sarcoma 180, a transplanted cancer, and in the process of infection could destroy it.

She added that the discoveries were of "only theoretical value at the present stage" and the virus was "too strong for practical use."

However, the important finding was that cancerous tissue was destroyed before healthy tissue was destroyed.

She said the next step would be an attempt to change the virus or to find another type which was less violent.

POSSIBLE CURE

"If we can change the virus to protect healthy tissue, we might be able to cure mice with it," she said. "This has been done with virus to cure other diseases. And it is possible the same changes can be made in the encephalitis virus to accomplish the same thing."

The Association was also told that a virus which causes breast cancer in mice had been isolated and identified under an electron microscope.

The virus, isolated by a group of Columbia University scientists, causes cancer in mice which closely resembles human breast cancer.

Medical science has known for some years that a virus probably caused breast cancer in mice, but no such virus in human breast cancer has yet been found.—United Press.

CONTROL OF JERUSALEM

York, Apr. 17.—The Archbishop of York today renewed his demand for international control of Jerusalem, and warned that there would be "tens of millions who would feel both grief and anger if places so sacred to the whole of Christendom passed under the control of militant and secular Judaism."

The Archbishop, Dr. Cyril Garbett, said in a sermon that Christians did not demand exclusive possession of places in which Jews and Moslems also had rights. He asked that the interests of all three religions be impartially protected by international control.

"Tens of thousands would feel bitter grief if they knew that never again, except in suffering, would they be able to pray in Bethlehem or Gethsemane or at the empty tomb or gaze at the holy city from the Mount of Olives," United Press.

Threats To S.E. Asian Civilisation

New York, Apr. 17.—Communism and a sort of "Balkanization" of Southern Asia were cited today as threats to the "hybrid liberal civilisation" of that area by Guy Wint, wartime member of the Indian Government's External Affairs Department.

Writing in "Pacific Affairs," a quarterly publication of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Wint reported that since the war there had been "no natural ties" binding together nations such as India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia and Indo-China.

"Pan-Asia," he said, "is an even weaker case than 'Pan-Europe,' whatever may be said at Asian Conferences....

"Because of these new circumstances, Southern Asia in the next decades is likely to be an area as unstable as Europe, and as much given over to national rivalries and general hostility. Such an environment threatens the death of a liberal civilisation. It is half-killed in Europe. It may do even worse in Asia."

Wint said peasant distress due to "extravagant" increase of population throughout Southern Asia creates a serious Communist danger. He concluded:

"The best hope for liberal civilisation in the East, with all its virtues and all its weaknesses, is that its upholders should continue, in the new political circumstances, in an intimate cultural union with the liberal societies of the rest of the world."

Over against the Communist forces, the main stand in liberal internationalism, even though its bonds, being ideas and sympathies, may be far more intangible than those of the Communists.—United Press.

Lord Chetwode Recovers

London, Apr. 17.—Field Marshal Lord Chetwode, who was Commander-in-Chief, India, from 1939 to 1945, has recovered from a week-long illness and has returned home from a London nursing home. He is 70.—Reuter.

MONSIGNOR VERCANI

Nazareth, Apr. 17.—Monsignor Antonio Vercani, special Vatican representative to Israel, who last month was given only two weeks to live, was today reported to be recovering. It was said he might leave hospital next week after a "miraculous recovery" from an infection which had suddenly been arrested and had left the heart undamaged.

Monsignor Vercani is also Vicar-General for Galilee and is normally resident in Nazareth.—Reuter.

WISE IMPROVED

New York, Apr. 17.—Dr. Stephen Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, who entered Lenox Hill Hospital here on March 30 for an abdominal operation, was reported to be "somewhat improved" today, but still in a critical condition.

Dr. Wise, the pioneer of American Zionism, is 75.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I heard a lot of gossip at the hairdresser's that I know is just silly talk, but this story about Mrs. Brown sounds like the real thing!"

Too Many Consumers, Not Enough Producers

World Statistics

Geneva, Apr. 17.—Old members of the population, who consume, are increasing in many countries "at a much higher rate" than the younger members who produce, according to the World Health Organisation.

In an article in the *WHO Chronicle*, the agency says the world's population has nearly doubled in the last 40 years. It rose from 1,600,000,000 in 1907 to an estimated 2,204,432,000 in 1946. There will probably be a further increase of about six percent by 1950, the article predicts.

"The reduction of adult mortality, especially by prevention of tuberculosis, has increased manpower, but has in turn been counteracted by the greater numbers reaching the age of 60," WHO says.

COMPARISONS

The article compares the increase, for each five years, in total population and in the age-group 20-39 in Denmark from 1925 to 1945. The total population increased by 4.4 percent from 1925 to 1930, 3.7 percent from 1930 to 1935, 5.2 percent from 1935 to 1940 and 5.2 percent from 1940 to 1945. The figures for the population between the ages of 20 and 39 for the corresponding periods were 7.7 percent, 8.7 percent, 5.6 percent and 4.6 percent.

While the ratio between the rate of increase of consumers and that of potential producers can be obtained in only a limited number of countries for lack of detailed postwar censuses, "it is likely that the results shown above for Denmark will apply in a general way to many other countries," the article says. It adds that while about 1939 potential producers increased at a much higher rate than consumers, the opposite is now the case as a result of the rising birth-rate and the increasing proportion of old people.

In spite of war losses the population of 13 European countries increased by about 7,087,000 from 1939 to 1947, as against an increase of 6,078,000 during the previous eight years. The population of the U.S. and Canada increased by 7,700,000 during the last eight years, and by 14,427,000 during the last eight years, until the middle of 1947. In Southern Europe and in France, death-rates have fallen rapidly. WHO predicts a further fall in the death-rate throughout the world, owing to increased control of tuberculosis, malaria, general diseases and maternal and child health.—United Press.

FUTURE OF CEYLON

"Too Premature To Say Anything"

Bombay, Apr. 17.—Mr. Don Stephen Sananyake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, who passed through Bombay today in his way to London for the Commonwealth Premiers' conference, told Reuter: "It is too premature to say anything about Ceylon remaining in the Commonwealth."

"My talks with Mr. Patrick Corbin-Walker (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, who arrived in Colombo on March 18) were friendly and cordial."

"The discussions were of a routine nature," Mr. Sananyake is to confer with the Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, in Karachi tonight.—Reuter.

STATE VISITS

Karachi, Apr. 17.—The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan, will pay a state visit to Baghdad on his way home from the Commonwealth Premiers' conference, an authoritative source here said tonight.

The Prime Minister, who previously had agreed to visit Cairo and Tehran, has since been invited to pay state visits to Iraq and Italy. Pressing business in Pakistan may not allow him to accept the Italian Government's invitation.—Reuter.

BLOOD TEST FOR CANCER

Detroit, Apr. 17.—A University of Chicago research team has discovered a simple, cheap and reasonably certain blood test for cancer, it was reported here last night at the annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research.

Tests on almost 300 people, divided equally into cancer victims, apparently healthy persons and patients with non-cancerous diseases, proved positive for cancer cases and negative for all other patients except those with lung tuberculosis and massive acute infections.

The tests, based on the difference in coagulability of blood serum of cancer patients and healthy people, do not locate cancer or determine its type but put doctor and patient on guard.—Reuter.

Death Of Woman Anarchist

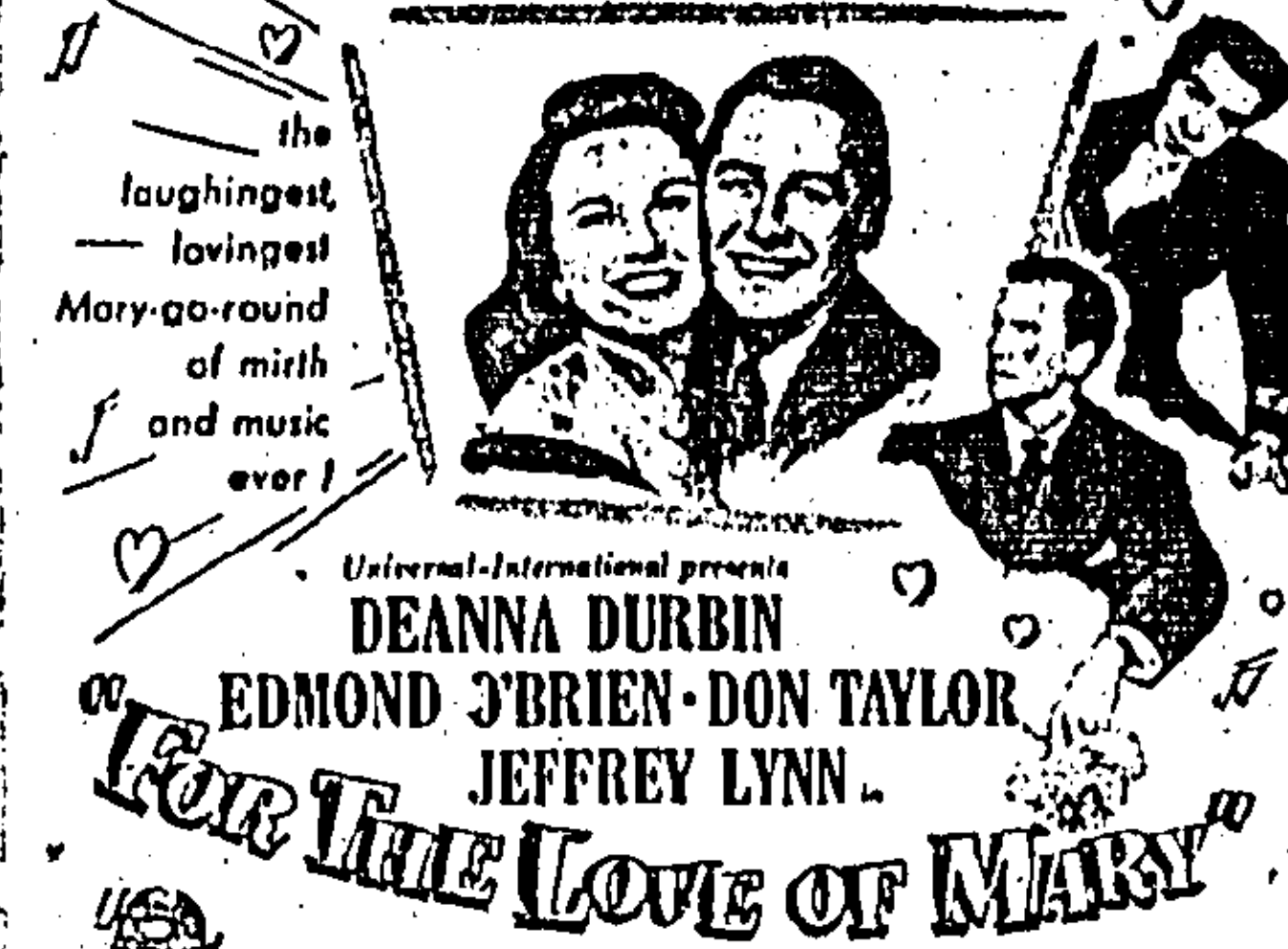
London, Apr. 17.—The death of Marie-Louise Berneri, Italian-born leader of the British anarchist movement, was announced here today.

She died on April 13, aged 31, after a short illness. She was the elder daughter of Camillo Berneri, who was killed in the Spanish civil war, and for the last 10 years edited the national newspaper of the British anarchists.—Reuter.

LEE THEATRE

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE & QUEEN'S RD. 6.
BOOKING HOURS: 11:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



the laughing, lovingest Mary-go-round of mirth and music ever!

Universal-International presents
DEANNA DURBIN
EDMOND O'BRIEN • DON TAYLOR
JEFFREY LYNN
"FOR THE LOVE OF MARY"

with RAY COLLINS • HUGO HAAS • HARRY DAVENPORT
Original screenplay by Oscar Bradley
Produced by ROBERT ARTHUR • Directed by FREDERICK DE CORDOVA

— ALSO —
LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS:—
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"THE GALLANT BLADE"

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of a man she never kissed! Pledged to share his home... but not privileged to claim his love! Until one day... one fateful day... along came a Tall, Dark Stranger!

DORE SCHARY presents
Loretta YOUNG
1947 Academy Award Winner
William HOLDEN
Robert MITCHUM
Rachel and the Stranger

Produced by RICHARD H. BOYER • Directed by NORMAN KRASNA • Screenplay by Waldo Salt

ADDED! Latest Fox Movietone News
ATLANTIC PACT SIGNED IN WASHINGTON
CHURCHILL DECLARES ATOM BOMB SAVED
EUROPE FROM REDS.
"FIDO" DEMONSTRATION DISPERSES FOG

UPRISING IN COLOMBIA

Bogota, Colombia, Apr. 17.—The Government today announced that fighting had broken out between the Army and armed civilians in Central Colombia, a few miles north-east of this capital.

The official announcement said Army troops were battling armed civilians who had raided and burned a village in Boyaca Province.

The extent of the fighting was not immediately known. First reports reaching here indicated that 30 to 40 persons might have been killed in the encounter, although an official announcement from Tunja, the provincial capital, said only one soldier was killed and "several" soldiers and civilians injured.

House and plantations in the village of Chila, inhabited mainly by members of the Conservative Party, were burned in the attack. Local sources reported that other Conservatives in the vicinity were preparing a reprisal attack on the liberal village of El Cocuy.—United Press.

HOCKEY INTERNATIONAL

IRELAND WINS THROUGH 2-1

In a comparatively fast game of a type seldom seen in Hongkong, the Irish hockey team beat the Malaysians in the International Competition by 2 goals to 1 at King's Park yesterday.

The game was marred by rough play with many minor infringements of the rules resulting in frayed tempers towards the end of the game.

Right from the start Ireland attacked and, after about 10 minutes of play, Gibson broke through and the clearance was mistimed by Ponniah when he attempted to kick the ball clear. It continued to roll under the goal's feet and in the net to put Ireland one up.

The Malaysians were rattled for a while but under the guidance of Tay at centre-forward they began to work more as a team although passes to the wings were missed often enough.

Half time came with the Irish leading 1-0. The second half soon found the Irish scoring again through Kane.

Tay of the Malaysians broke through only to be blocked by McGrath. Soon afterwards Tay gathered up a pass and, running between the backs, scored with a grounder to the corner of the goal.

However, try as they would, the Malaysians could not obtain the equaliser. The Irish back, Joyce, and Doyle, put up a sterling defence and were

steadily under all attacks. Ireland had only ten men in the first half but played inspired hockey while the Malaysians appeared to be disoriented and unfamiliar with each others' play.



COUNTY CRICKET

ACCENT IS ON YOUTH & SPEED

London, Apr. 16.—The accent is on youth and speed for the cricket season which opens on April 30, when the New Zealanders also open their tour with a match against Yorkshire.

Most counties have been handicapped by the lack of hostile bowlers on hard pitches, and during the winter intensive efforts have been made to unearth promising fast bowlers. Yorkshire, now in the process of a long-term team building plan, tackled the problem with their usual thoroughness. The full strength of their well-organised "scouting" system was brought to bear and 130 potential county bowlers have been noted.

Each day for a month, these will be tested with the hope of finding at least one speed merchant among them. Perhaps they will be fortunate enough to find a Larwood or two who may, in the near future, do for England what Lindwall, Miller and Bill Johnston have done for Australia, recently.

Yorkshire have a fine young professional fast bowler in J.P. Whitehead, who has just left the Army. Unfortunately, he will not be available until the summer vacation as he is on a two-year course at Leeds University and intends to take an engineering degree.

Nottinghamshire have high hopes of Richardson, a fast medium right arm bowler. A protégé of Bill Voce, a former England left arm fast bowler, Richardson is only 22 and is six feet tall.

Hampshire are to experiment with R. Carty, a fast medium bowler from Southampton, while Warwickshire will be testing a promising young speed bowler in R. Thompson. Barely 17, Thompson is considered by his parents to be too young yet to take a professional staff appointment.

Deprived of the services of Preston, a pace bowler, who broke a leg while playing soccer, Essex will give an early trial to George Pullinger, a 20-year-old amateur. Pullinger was awarded a only last summer.

The most fortunate of the counties is Derbyshire. They have the most impressive fast attack in the Test player, Cliff Gladwin, W. Copson, for whom a testimonial match is being arranged, and L. Jackson, a fast medium swinger.

Jackson showed extreme promise last year, when he took 61 county championship wickets at a cost of just over 25 runs.

Many critics are urging the selectors to take a chance and give him the experience of playing in the Tests against the New Zealanders.—Reuter.

Veterans Win At KCC

An intra-club match between members of over 35 and under 35 years of age was played at the Kowloon Cricket Club at Cox's Road yesterday when the former team defeated the younger team by five wickets. This was the KCC's final match of the season.

UNDER 35					
E. Randall, lbw Davidson	2				
G. E. Taylor, b Hart Baker	6				
H. E. Matthews, c Davidson	6				
A. Zimmerman, c Hewitt	0				
Davidson	20				
W. H. Cowie, b Barrow	13				
J. P. Hewitt, b Barrow	2				
E. Guest, c Hart Baker	2				
T. Tibble	21				
D. G. Whitcomb, b Barrow	0				
C. R. Lawrence, b F. E.	0				
Lawrence	0				
J. Crawford, c Hart Baker	0				
Fincher	4				
A. J. Wood, c and b Fincher	0				
A. N. Cuthbert, not out	0				
Total	101				

	O	M	R	W
Davidson	7	1	25	3
Hart Baker	6	0	23	1
Barrow	14	2	18	6
Lawrence	2	0	3	1
Fincher	1	0	11	1
Tibble	1	0	11	1

OVER 35					
J. Barrow, c Guest, b Matthews	6				
S. C. Truman, c Lawrence	0				
A. Zimmerman	39				
F. E. Lawrence, b Taylor	12				
F. Hewitt, lbw Matthews	12				
J. P. Hewitt, c Guest, b Taylor	2				
J. Tibble, c White, b Cowie	0				
N. Hart Baker, not out	48				
S. A. Gray, not out	11				
S. A. Extens	11				
Total (for 8 wks)	158				

	O	M	R	W
W. M. Davidson, b E. Lee, c E. C. Fincher, R. Leigh not out	10	3	18	2
Taylor	12	3	18	2
Matthews	13	1	25	2
Cowie	1	0	3	1
Bond	4	0	23	0
Fincher	3	1	14	0
Wood	1	0	5	0
Handall	1	0	11	0

KCC Tennis

In connection with the Spring Tennis Tournament arranged by the KCC, the following matches have been arranged for today:

Commencing at 3 p.m.—Court 1: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 2: J. Toller v C. Turner; Court 3: C. Turner v J. Toller; Court 4: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 5: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 6: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 7: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 8: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 9: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 10: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 11: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 12: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 13: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 14: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 15: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell; Court 16: M. J. Ward & J. S. Capell v M. J. Ward & J. S. 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FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

This Was the Time
Not to Try Finesse

AKJ852	Q76
10963	Q5
A2	752
AKQJ	J876
AKQ95	4
AKQ8762	4
AK4	4
AK	4

Rubber—Neither vul.

South	West	North	East
1. Pass	1. Pass	1. Pass	1. Pass
2. Pass	2. Pass	2. Pass	2. Pass
3. Pass	3. Pass	3. Pass	3. Pass
4. Pass	4. Pass	4. Pass	4. Pass
5. Pass	5. Pass	5. Pass	5. Pass
6. Pass	6. Pass	6. Pass	6. Pass

Opening—4K

BY WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

Years ago the average family might boast of one good bridge player, but today it is not unusual to find the whole family in a bridge game. One such family in Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Roth of Brooklyn, N. Y., who are both good players, and their twin daughters, Claire Marie and Marie Claire.

Dad generally plays with one of the twins and mother plays with the other. One of these days I am going to coax them to have a parents versus twins game.

One of the twins was sitting South and played today's hand. She won the opening lead of the diamond king with the ace, and now I wondered if she would go over to the ace of clubs in dummy and take the trick of hearts finesse. It would be an easy mistake to make, but she did not make it.

She correctly reasoned that if she did find the queen of hearts on her right and East covered, she still would have to drop the ten. So she simply laid down the ace and king of hearts.

Then she went over to dummy's ace of spades and cashed the king, discarding the four of diamonds from her own hand. Her only hope now was to find the spade suit split, so she led the deuce of spades and trumped it. Now she entered dummy by playing the three of clubs to the ace and led the high spade, discarding the eight of diamonds.

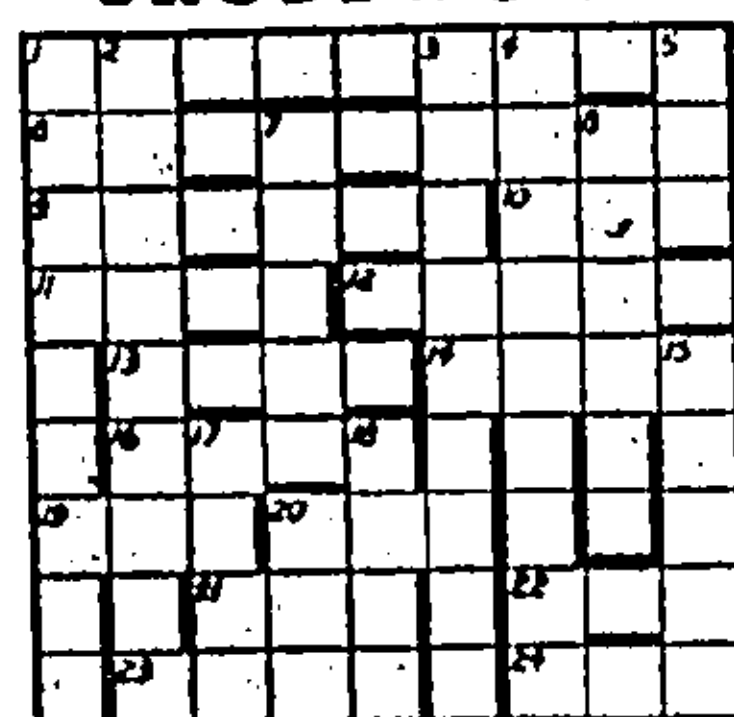
West trumped with the ten of hearts and led another diamond, but it was too late. The losing diamonds had been discarded.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Who was the "Maid of Orleans"?
2. What wars are known as the Great Rebellion?
3. From what is strychnine obtained?
4. The South Seas is the popular name for what part of what ocean?
5. Is it true that porcupines can shoot their quills when alarmed?
6. What is the literal meaning of Messiah?

(Answers in Column 2)

CROSSWORD



- Across
1. A and B, it's enough to make any bridge wobbly. (6)
 2. A harmless serpent of the U.S.A. (6-9)
 3. To make ties go to self-esteem. (4)
 4. Surely not a child's drink? (3)
 5. The broken pipe. (4)
 6. The supreme being. (6)
 7. Some tough. (4)
 8. Nothing makes one measure another. (4)
 9. And 10. Where you will find a rich yak. (3-4)
 10. How the champion adventurer. (4)
 11. Cut back. (3)
 12. The bird is favoured by sea. (4)
 13. Dancer. (4)
 14. See 4 Down.
- Down
1. A and B, it's enough to make any bridge wobbly. (6)
 2. A harmless serpent of the U.S.A. (6-9)
 3. To make ties go to self-esteem. (4)
 4. Surely not a child's drink? (3)
 5. The broken pipe. (4)
 6. The supreme being. (6)
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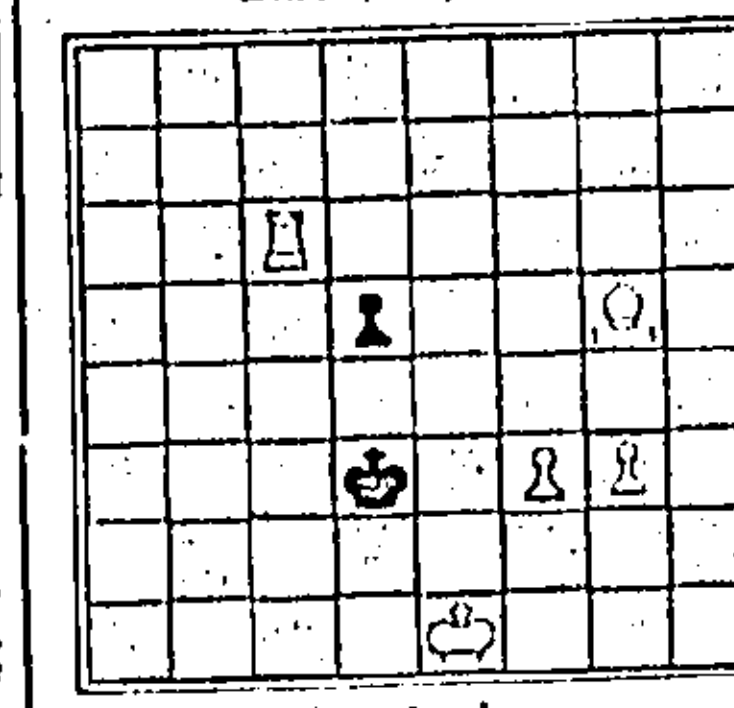
DUMB BELLS

DID THE DOG BITE YOU ON THE PREMISES?
I DON'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT ANATOMY BUT I CAN TELL YOU I COULDN'T SIT DOWN FOR A WEEK



CHESS PROBLEM

By J. LEPPING
Black, 2 pieces.



White, 5 pieces.
White to play and mate in three.
Solution to Saturday's problem:
1. B-K3, any; 2. Q, or B mates.
(London Express Service)

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. John of Arc 2. The civil wars in England and Scotland (1642-1652).
3. From the seeds of the Nux vomica tree.
4. The southern part of the Pacific Ocean.
5. No. 6. Anointed one.

BOYS AND GIRLS MAGAZINE

Cricket Did a Foolish Thing

—He Traded His Guitar to a Dragon Fly—

By MAX TRELL

CHRISTOPHER Cricket said to Knarf and Handi, the shadow children with the turned-about names: "I did a very foolish thing yesterday."

"You?" said Handi. "I always thought you were a very clever cricket. What kind of a foolish thing did you do?"

Knarf wanted to know too. So Christopher Cricket, after sitting himself very comfortably on a blade of grass and crossing his legs, began: "I was walking down the road yesterday afternoon with my guitar slung over my shoulder and I was looking around for a good place to sit when all at once a strange thought came to me. I thought, 'Here I am, a little bug, like millions of other little bugs, and yet I can't do the one thing millions of other little bugs can do. I can't fly. I have to walk over the ground, climb over sharp stones, crawl under fences, and get myself all muddy and dusty just because I can't fly. There is only one reason why I can't fly. I have no wings. I'd give anything in the world for a pair of wings.'"

Wonderful idea

"It would be a wonderful idea, I thought to myself. I could get myself a pair of wings. For then, I would be able to fly here and there, hither and yon, playing my guitar on roof tops, and tree tops, and hill tops, and mountain tops."

"What did you do about getting a pair of wings, Christopher?" Handi asked.

"Well," said Christopher, "I asked a Blue Bottle Fly to sell me his wings, but he wouldn't. Then I asked a Bee to sell me his wings, but he wouldn't. And then finally, I met a Dragon Fly, and he said he would because (as everyone knows) dragon flies have two pairs of wings."

"Oh!" exclaimed Knarf. "Did he sell his extra pair of wings to you?"

"He did indeed," said Christopher. "But do you know what he wanted for them? A wonderful, precious guitar, the only one I have."

"And you gave it to him?" asked Handi.

Nodded Slowly

Christopher Cricket nodded slowly. "That," he said, "was my foolish mistake. For what good was it to be able to fly to the roof top, to the mountain top, when I got there—I had nothing to play my songs on, and could do nothing but sit up so high, and look down?"

"And so," said Christopher, "I flew to the Dragon Fly once more and begged him to take his wings back and return my wonderful precious guitar. A Dragon Fly, I told him, is no good with only one pair of wings; and a cricket without a guitar is no cricket at all. So I gave him back his wings and he gave me back my guitar and I'll never," said Christopher Cricket to Knarf and Handi, "do such a foolish thing again."

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BRONCHO BILL

Walking Into Trouble



AROUND THE WORLD

Beautiful City of Valldemosa

By TEMPLE MANNING

THE long arm of coincidence must have had work remaining in its socket. The day we opened our memory book at the page marked "Palma," we received a letter asking us if we had ever visited Valldemosa. Evidently our correspondent had been reading the story of the wanderings of Georges Sand and Chopin, for it was at Valldemosa that the couple stayed in the winter of 1838. Yes, we know Valldemosa well, and we can think of few places that offer so much natural beauty and extend so warm an invitation to just linger and let the world go by.

The drive from Palma through Valldemosa, Miramar and Soller is one of the most beautiful possible and would be worth a visit to Mallorca for this alone. Valldemosa stands at the head of an exquisite valley. From the terrace outside the church of the old Carthusian monastery, one can see, as though framed by a huge stone archway, the central plain of the island stretching out far below. Everywhere are gray-green olive groves, small villages beneath the sheltering church spire.

Haunting Refuge

There is a peaceful beauty about Valldemosa and the countryside that creates an unforgettable effect, a haunting refuge to which one turns again and again through the years. It is that type of a place!

Not far off is Miramar, where the island hero and saint, Ramon Lull, had his monastery, of which nothing now remains but the chapel. Before the chapel Miramar had been converted into a magnificent estate owned by the family of one of the Austrian archdukes.

Soller itself is a charming little town that seemingly stands right in the midst of a gigantic orchard. A mountain torrent runs through the centre of the valley and everywhere there is the musical tinkle of tiny mountain streams. The port of Soller is a blue lagoon, almost landlocked, and is three miles from the town, linked by trolley. It is a charming little tourist resort, but just before the war it was starting to be discovered and folks came along with all sorts of projects for making it a smart centre. Which means, of course, the finish of the real attraction of the place, its simple beauty, glorious setting and peaceful air.

We would like to be back in Soller some year in May, especially on the eleventh of the month, the date of an annual pageant that brings out wonderful native costumes. Soller is about an hour by train from Palma and the whole capital makes the trip to Soller for the great fiesta.

(Tomorrow—Science At Work)

YOUR BIRTHDAY ... By STELLA

MONDAY, APRIL 18

BORN today, both music and art appeal to you a great deal. You have, in addition, a real dramatic gift and may wish to make the stage your life work. You have a fine speaking voice which can be cultivated to your distinct advantage.

Of a happy-go-lucky nature, you must learn to take life more seriously, for although you are talented, you will need to be industrious if you are to reach the top. You are more practical than some artists and are true to your intuitions when it comes to judging people. If you were to enter business, you would probably be highly successful. But you must have something that appeals to your imagination.

Perhaps the executive or producing end of the arts will prove your most successful sphere after you have had a try at the stage!

Luxury and personal comfort are two of your failings. You must not be too extravagant in this regard. When you are "in the money," learn to save for that proverbial rainy day. Your affections are somewhat fickle. Be sure you don't wed in haste—to repent at leisure.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—Avoid all risks and accidents to your person since this is not a very auspicious day for your efforts.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Guard against intrigues and secret enemies. Investigate any new project thoroughly before acting.

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—Be discreet in all your actions. Take care of detail work, no matter how annoying it may seem.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—A fairly productive day if you hold to regular routine. Don't attempt anything new.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Still somewhat confused. Don't let yourself be "bossy" or you will stir up dissension.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—A day of contradictions. Be sure of all those who are in trusted positions under your guidance.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Be sure you know just where you are going before you start out. Beware of untrustworthy acquaintances.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—An active day, mentally. Get results by introducing some really new idea. Publicize and promote it now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—A fairly good day for business if you keep the emotions out of it! Separate the spheres carefully.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Be cautious when dealing with members of the opposite sex. Be tactful, kindly and diplomatic.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Be aggressive. Your imagination can help you with new ideas which can prove very useful just now.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—General affairs show an improvement. Things also are improved on the domestic and social fronts.

By Harry F. O'Neill

PLAN FOR COBALT PRODUCTION

Washington, Apr. 17.—The Economic Cooperation Administration today announced that the United States would help the United Kingdom increase its production of cobalt, in return for a five-year option to buy ten percent of the increased production for US stockpile.

America is to give Britain \$550,000 to finance the procurement of US-made plant for use in expanding the Northern Rhodesia plant of the cobalt-producing Rhokana Corporation. ECA said that by procuring plant in the US, the Rhokana Corporation would be able to complete its expansion programme 18 months ahead of its original schedule, which was based on procuring equipment in Britain.—United Press.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

IS a plumber allowed by his Union to use a tricycle to get to his job? Or roller-skates? It is generally known that Tosti wrote his famous song, "Goodbye, Plumber! Goodbye, good-bye!" after he had seen a young wife waving farewell to her plumber-husband at the garden gate.

Talking of plumbing, a woman whose husband had suddenly acquired enormous wealth went to inspect a large country mansion. "There are nine bathrooms," said the agent proudly. "What a filthy dirty family they must have been," said the woman.

To and fro

The plumber went back for his mate. Nobody could have been a plumber. But the mate had already left. And had to go back for the mate. The plumber had left again. So the mate set out as before. But the plumber had gone back home. And the mate went back once more. (Browning.)

Cabmen's braces

Sydney taxicabmen must not show their braces when driving. (News Item.)

If they remove their waistcoats they must wear their braces under their shirts, but if they wear their shirts outside their braces under their shirts, they must wear their braces under their shirts. What it all boils down to, as the cook said when she put a football boot in the soup to simmer, is that Sydney taxicabmen have been flaunting their braces again.

"Mama! Mama!" "What is it, my love? You are so pale! You are fainting!" "Mama! I saw that cabman's braces!"

Are you cultured?

1. What is the most famous red Graves?

2. The opera *Benevento* is by (a) Donizetti (b) Bizet (c) Berlioz.

3. Where is Van Orley's old trait, "Charles V. aged 22"?

4. Who won the battle of Poyais?

5. Who wrote *Papanilla*?

6. Who said, "There are more old drunkards than old doctors?"

(London Express Service.)

SEEKING PROFITS

Some American businessmen who are already here—members of the newly organised U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Japan—say investors are taking their time about coming to Japan because conditions are not sufficiently attractive. They point out that investors are looking for profits in Japan as elsewhere. Thus far, they contend, there has been nothing to indicate that Japan is the place to earn profits.

They list the following things that must be done, either by Allied Headquarters or the Japanese, before investors will be interested in coming to Japan:

1. Investment regulations must be eased.

2. Discriminatory taxes must be abolished.

3. Investors must be permitted to convert their profits from the Japanese currency into the currency of their own countries and must be permitted to take these profits out of the country.

4. Allied officials must give more consideration to the wishes of those who have capital to invest, remembering that there are plenty of other countries also seeking foreign investors.—United Press.

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Fall In Wool Production

Ottawa, Apr. 17.—Canadian wool production for 1948 showed an 18 percent decline in comparison with the figure for 1947. The 1948 wool production was 11,915,000 lbs.

The decline is attributed to the reduction in the number of sheep farms, as well as average weights per fleece, which for all Canada was 7.2 lbs in 1948, compared with 7.4 lbs in 1947.

Wool exports for 1948 showed a slight decline of 174,000 lbs while wool imports were over 15,000,000 lbs above the 1947 figures.—United Press.

Lunch At Savoy For BIF Party

London, Apr. 17.—Col. C. R. Walte, MC, will take the chair at the Savoy Hotel luncheon, which is being arranged to welcome the Hongkong BIF delegation to Britain.

Col. Walte is managing director of the Austin Motor Export Corporation, and a director of Austin Motor Co. Ltd.

Mr. F. G. Millington, owner and editor of the China Trade Press, Ltd., told me today that over 100 prominent British businessmen and industrialists have promised to attend the luncheon. He is also inviting M. P.'s who take a special interest in Hongkong affairs.

"I hope this year's luncheon will be a bigger function than the one I arranged for last year's delegation," Mr. Millington said.—Our Own Correspondent.

No Flood Of Investments In Japan

Tokyo, Apr. 17.—Economic rehabilitation is the biggest problem facing Japan today, and the Japanese are depending heavily on foreign investments to help them achieve their goal.

While the Japanese have been getting US government aid, they know that this cannot be enough and—more important—it cannot last for ever.

Some progress toward economic rehabilitation has been achieved here since the end of the fighting, but the job is far from completed, as most Allied officials in General MacArthur's Headquarters are agreed. But the trend is upward and the hope in both Allied and Japanese quarters here is to keep it that way.

Officials in General MacArthur's Headquarters are encouraging foreign investors to come to Japan and have lifted a lot of the earlier regulations which kept them out. The move has given the Japanese a lot of hope—some people believe too much hope—and the Japanese are now being leaders in foreign investments alone with the hope in both Allied and Japanese quarters here is to keep it that way.

But even though the barriers to foreign investors have been lowered somewhat, there has been no great flood of dollars pouring in or any other currency flow into this country.

The supplies received from Argentina were far less than expected under the Andes agreement of 1948, and imports from the United States, Australia and Denmark were also below the 1947 supplies, the analysis said.—United Press.

CANADIAN SPENDING

Montreal, Apr. 17.—Canada spent approximately \$15,400,000 during 1948 according to preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was an increase of nearly 16 percent over 1947 and was due to the higher cost-of-living during 1948.

The national income increased from \$12,800,000,000 in 1947 to \$12,800,000,000, a gain of more than 16 percent. Investment income increased by 12 percent.

Farm profits increased considerably in 1948 owing to higher prices, more markets and better wheat adjustment payments. The net income of farm operators climbed from \$1,200,000,000 in 1947 to \$1,700,000,000 in 1948. The net income of other incorporate business rose by 12 percent between 1947 and 1948.—United Press.

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U.S. ANALYSIS OF U.K. RECOVERY

'Substantial Progress'

Washington, Apr. 17.—The United States Department of Commerce, in an analysis of Britain's international trade, said today that there were many indications that she had made substantial progress toward recovery.

The Department cited January exports as 62 percent above January, 1938, industrial production as 26 percent above pre-war and agricultural production for the whole of 1948, as above the levels of the peak war years.

The analysis said the fundamental trade difficulty, however, lay in the fact that while the United Kingdom again had a substantial surplus of exports in her trade with the remainder of the Sterling area, those countries had not yet been able to return to their former dollar-earning position with North America.

It said that among all export markets, the United Kingdom was particularly anxious to increase exports to the United States and Canada.

"It is with these two hard currency countries that the British trade deficit is felt most keenly and must be reduced in gold or dollars," the analysis said.

It added that Britain had increased her direct exports to the United States in 1948 by 38 percent over 1947. British re-exports to the United States had declined two-thirds during the year.

"Apparently, more of certain raw materials such as wool and cotton are going to the United States either direct or through other countries than has been the case in the past," it said.

The largest markets for the United Kingdom's goods in 1948 were Australia, South Africa, India and Pakistan, United States, Sweden, Argentina, New Zealand and the Netherlands.

The significant feature of the United Kingdom's imports in 1948 was an increase in coarse grains and animal feeds, which nearly tripled the 1947 quantity.

Argentina and Eastern Europe were important sources. "These imports should help to raise British big game exports toward pre-war levels. The imports of meat in 1948 were the lowest ever recorded. Their low level is the main reason for the recent cut in the British meat ration to ten pence weekly."

"This is roughly three-quarters of a pound—the lowest level since meat was first rationed early in the war."

The supplies received from Argentina were far less than expected under the Andes agreement of 1948, and imports from the United States, Australia and Denmark were also below the 1947 supplies, the analysis said.—United Press.

PRIVATE DEAL

The purchase is being made privately by an agent appointed by the Cotton & Rayon Manufacturers Association on behalf of its members. Negotiations are still proceeding but no price has yet been agreed on.

An official of the Association told me that this was the first import of Japanese cotton cloth for home consumption since the end of the war, but over 200,000,000 yards had been imported in the last two years, and re-exported as made-up articles to aid Britain's export drive.

Sir Herbert Collier and the Manufacturers' Federation, which represents all the principal shirt-makers in Britain, told me that he had seen private samples of Japanese cloth, which he thought did not come up to the standard of British utility material.

The manufacturers, he said, had maintained a very high standard for utility shirts, and they would not like the use of inferior material. They would prefer to use British weave cloth, but unless foreign material was imported the present shortage of utility shirts would continue.

Sir Herbert added that if the Japanese cotton cloth proved unsuitable for shirts it might be used as lining for woollen garments.

OUTWARD MAELS

Unless otherwise stated, registered mail is sent by air parcel post close to 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. Registered mail is sent

Serious New China Situation: Reds' Ultimatum

(Continued from Page 1)

eight articles based on Mr. Mao Tse-tung's January 14 ultimatum. No other details were given.

The Nationalist Government would not officially give any information last night about the 24-point draft agreement as announced by the Peiping Radio.—Reuter-AAP.

URGENT PARLEYS

Nanking, Apr. 18.—Top Nationalist leaders are conferring urgently on the new Red ultimatum. Its rejection presumably would bring a forced crossing of the Yangtze. Nationalist troops are powerless to halt such an advance.

The government is reported seeking an extension of the time limit. Details of the proposed agreement were brought here on Saturday by Nationalist peace delegate Huang Shao-hsiung.

Acting President Li Tsung-jen succeeded in obtaining modification of a Communist ultimatum last week which demanded transfer of Nationalist armies to Communist command by April 12. The price is believed to have been acceptance, in principle, of the Communist eight conditions. This acceptance resulted in formal peace talks opening on April 13 at Peiping.

The Nationalist government now is asked to actually carry out the terms of these eight conditions. The Communist broadcast said the proposed agreement consists of eight articles and 24 provisions. The provisions are considered means by which the eight articles, or conditions, are to be implemented.

There is little hope in government circles that Li Tsung-jen can obtain modification of this last ultimatum since the Communists have publicly announced the deadline for acceptance and termination of negotiations. Another factor is the Reds cannot wait too long for their river crossing—if it is to be made forcibly. Highwater, due early next month, would make the operation difficult.

IMPOSSIBLE DILEMMA

Li Tsung-jen and his government are regarded as being in an almost impossible dilemma. Li is confronted by an enemy of superior strength. And his own Nationalist ranks are divided by a political opponent stronger than himself—Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiang still controls the bulk of the Nationalist Army, Navy and Air Force. Tang En-po, who holds the Shanghai-Nanking area with more than 300,000 troops, is personally loyal to the Generalissimo.

For the future this plitely means that an agreement involving any kind of surrender would not have the support of more than half of the Nationalist Army. Chiang is believed to be committed to a last-often fight against the Communists.

A top government official is expected to leave on Tuesday for Chikow to convey details of Communist demands to Chiang Kai-shek.

In facing the Communists, Li Tsung-jen cannot expect any more than surrender terms. The currently proposed agreement, when stripped of its face-saving facade, is what the Communists have referred to as surrender on the "Peiping pattern." This means a gradual shift of all power to the Communists, beginning with an amalgamation of the Nationalist forces into the Communist armies.

VITAL BRIDGEHEADS

When the Communists ask that their troops be allowed to cross the Yangtze, they are asking for control of a region on the South bank which extends southwest on a 30 mile front from a point about 110 miles southwest of Nanking. This belt would be 40 miles deep.

Control of this area would put the Communist forces within easy striking distance of Hangchow. Hangchow is the rail

hub through which troops in the Shanghai-Nanking area would normally retreat South. Two vital bridgeheads are specifically demanded between Nanking and Shanghai. They are Chikiang and Chikangyin. Both dominate the vital communications corridor between Shanghai and Nanking. Control of the corridor would represent a direct threat to both cities.

With these South Bank bridgeheads secure, Communist armies could pour across the Yangtze to enforce any kind of peace they wanted to impose on Nanking.

Li Tsung-jen has, as his main support, Pao Chung-hsi, Central China Commander. Pao commands more than 200,000 troops along the Yangtze. They are posted between Hankow, Anyang and Peiping. Only by Li Tsung-jen's support, it would only commit his troops and his area of control.

There is only speculation in Nanking as to whether Li Tsung-jen will or can accept the Communist terms. At the moment, the temper of most officials is for rejection. But certainly no final reply has been arrived at.

It seems likely that Li Tsung-jen will attempt to stall. And perhaps the Reds will undertake the river crossing when neither a "yes" nor "no" reply is forthcoming.—Associated Press.

G.B.S. May Become An Alien

London, Apr. 17.—A million Irishmen living in England, including the aged playwright George Bernard Shaw, may find themselves foreigners with their native Ireland a republic.

Native Irish working in Britain always have been British subjects since Ireland had been part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. But as the Republic of Ireland goes into effect, Ireland ceases to be a part of the British Crown and becomes an independent state. Native workers of the green are wondering just what their status will be and there will be some very confused years of Eire until the problem is settled.

"I don't know whether I'll be an alien," George Bernard Shaw told a reporter who called on him. "I've spent 50 years of my life in England but I'm a citizen of Ireland. I think the Irish in Britain will have some kind of dual citizenship, but I'm not sure."—United Press.

MAN MURDERS HIS FAMILY

Copenhagen, Apr. 17.—Peter Christian Hansen, 36-year-old farmer from a village near here, told the police today that he strangled his wife and their six children one by one in their farmhouse on Holy Thursday.

He added that it took him two hours.

Hansen said he could not explain his act.

"We were afraid of each other and then it happened," he admitted that he and his wife had quarrelled on Thursday about whether they should move to a larger farm. He said he had wanted to leave his present one ever since his brother committed suicide there ten years ago.

The police said the quarrel did not seem serious enough to make Hansen want to wipe out his whole family. Villagers, neighbours of the Hansens, also could not understand it.—United Press.

STRIKER CARRIED OFF



Deputy sheriffs used their clubs on a marching group of strikers at Fawick Airflex Co. in Cleveland. Here three of them and a Policeman grab Maurice Stamm of the CIO-United Electrical Workers. He was arrested. Note the club mark on Stamm's cheek.—AP Picture.

Petain Will Be 93 Next Sunday

Isolde Yeu, France, Apr. 17.—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, the man who surrendered France to the Nazis in 1940, will celebrate his 93rd birthday next Sunday behind the grim stone gates of Fort Pierre, on this sandy, windswept island.

With him, as she is every day about mid-afternoon, will be his wife, one of the few persons who has not abandoned him.

The tall, white-moustached Petain is serving a life sentence for betraying the nation he served heroically in World War I.

Many of the Marshal's friends, including General Charles De Gaulle, have petitioned for his release on the ground that his health is bad. They say he could not be expected to endure the harsh buffeting winds and penetrating cold of another Atlantic winter.

The French Government took official notice of these arguments recently by sending a distinguished Paris heart specialist to examine Marshal Petain. His report said the Marshal was still strong.

Petain occupies a modest rooming apartment on the second floor of the nineteenth-century fort. There are no bars across the narrow windows of his quarters, but thick white washed walls, bare furnishings and the guard at the door speak plainly enough of prison.

CANNOT SLEEP WELL

From his windows he may look down on the sandy road by which his wife arrives for her daily visits, bringing some delicacy to supplement his monotonous prison fare. Madame Petain lives in a tiny fishing village on the island to be near the man she married when he was 64 years old and at the peak of his popularity.

Petain does not read much and has written nothing at all. The old man does not sleep well, and often his guards find him slowly pacing the floor at night. He is almost always up at dawn. When the guard raises the flag on the parade ground before the fort, the Marshal stands stiffly at attention and salutes from his window.

Petain decided to be a soldier when he was a boy on a small farm in northern France. He lived through the bright days of fame as the hero of Verdun and through the fat days of defeat when he signed the armistice with Hitler and headed the Vichy government.

At the end of his long career, friends say, Petain is sad, but not bitter.—United Press.

Death Of Expert On Russia

New York, Apr. 17.—Sir Bernard Pares, the noted historian and student of Russia, died today in hospital here aged 82.

During the last three years of the first World War, he was attached to the Russian Army. After the war, Sir Bernard became Professor of Russian Language, History and Literature at London University. He wrote many books on Russia. Stricken with pneumonia two weeks ago, he was "seriously ill" when taken to hospital. He had been living in a hotel here.

A Knight Commander of the British Empire, he was the greatest British authority of his time on Russia, her people, language and literature. On a lecture tour of the United States last year, he told the American people: "You in America are doing far more than we in Europe for Russia. I am quite sure the Russian people are not in a position to fight and that they do not want a new war."

ACTED AS MEDIATOR

Sir Bernard was born on March 1, 1867. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he first began his studies of Slavonic language and history. In 1890 he first visited Russia, to see the setting up of the Duma and to watch the course of Russia's first experiments in popular reform.

In later years, before the first World War, he acted as the unofficial mediator between the British and Russian Parliaments. Meanwhile, he had become an extension lecturer in England for the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London and Liverpool.

In 1908, he became Professor of Russian History, Language and Literature at Liverpool University. He had three sons and two daughters.—Reuter.

SOLITARY FOREIGN PILGRIM

Nazareth, Apr. 17.—One solitary pilgrim—a Boston woman—made the journey here today for Easter celebrations, in contrast to the thousands who flocked to Nazareth before the Palestine war.

Mrs. Mary C. Donaldson, from Boston, Massachusetts, was the only foreign visitor to the traditional site of Joseph's carpenter shop in Nazareth.

Among the crowds of local residents who flocked to the 25 churches where High Mass was offered were a number of Moslems newly converted to Christianity during the Palestine war.

Nazareth's population before the recent upheaval was about 12,000, divided about equally between Moslems, Catholics and Orthodox Christians.

Today there are some 20,000, including refugees, and all except about 2,000 Moslems are Christians.

A number of people attending the services were Hammer and Sledge badges, particularly those at the Greek Orthodox Church, which celebrates Palm Sunday today.

A Franciscan Brother, Robert Minogue, from Washington D.C., said that the badge wearers were refugees who had come under Communist influence but were still regular churchgoers.—Reuter.

MOROCCO FLOODS

Morocco, Apr. 17.—Floods in south Morocco have cut telephone lines, destroyed bridges and washed away stretches of roads. No news has been received of an entire battalion of the Foreign Legion for some days, the authorities said today.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



Invitations To Stamp Fans

London, Apr. 17.—Invitations are in the mails to overseas stamp collectors to be guests of London collectors for the International Stamp Exhibition here in May 1950.

The aim is to give collectors of moderate means a chance to pursue their hobby at low cost and strengthen international ties.

If the response is good, sponsors of the exhibition said, British collectors will be asked to play hosts to foreigners whose stamp collecting activities are the same as theirs.

Special facilities are to be provided on board British planes and British ships from all parts of the world, the sponsors said.—Associated Press.

Azzam Pasha Interviews Syria's Zaim

Damascus, Apr. 17.—Abdul Rahman Azzam, Secretary-General of the Arab League, arriving here from Cairo today, had a long interview with Colonel Husni Zaim, the new Syrian Prime Minister, who came to power after a bloodless coup recently.

In a speech to mark the Syrian national "Evacuation Day," commemorating the country's complete independence when all foreign troops were evacuated in 1946, Colonel Zaim attacked the old regime, particularly deposed President Shukri Bey El Kourili, whom he accused of "losing" Palestine.

"Evacuation before today was not a true evacuation—it was merely changing one aggressor for another aggressor," Colonel Zaim said. He declared that he had "liberated" the country without personal ambitions and intended to restore it to its own people.

Azzam Pasha left Cairo earlier today for Damascus. His departure was considered by circles in Cairo to be of great importance and connected with reports that Nuri Es Said, the Iraqi Premier, was on a surprise visit to Damascus.—Reuter.

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On the 15th April, 1909, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by the Rev. C. H. Thompson, Margaret Williams to George Thomas Hudson, at present residing in Brisbane, Australia.

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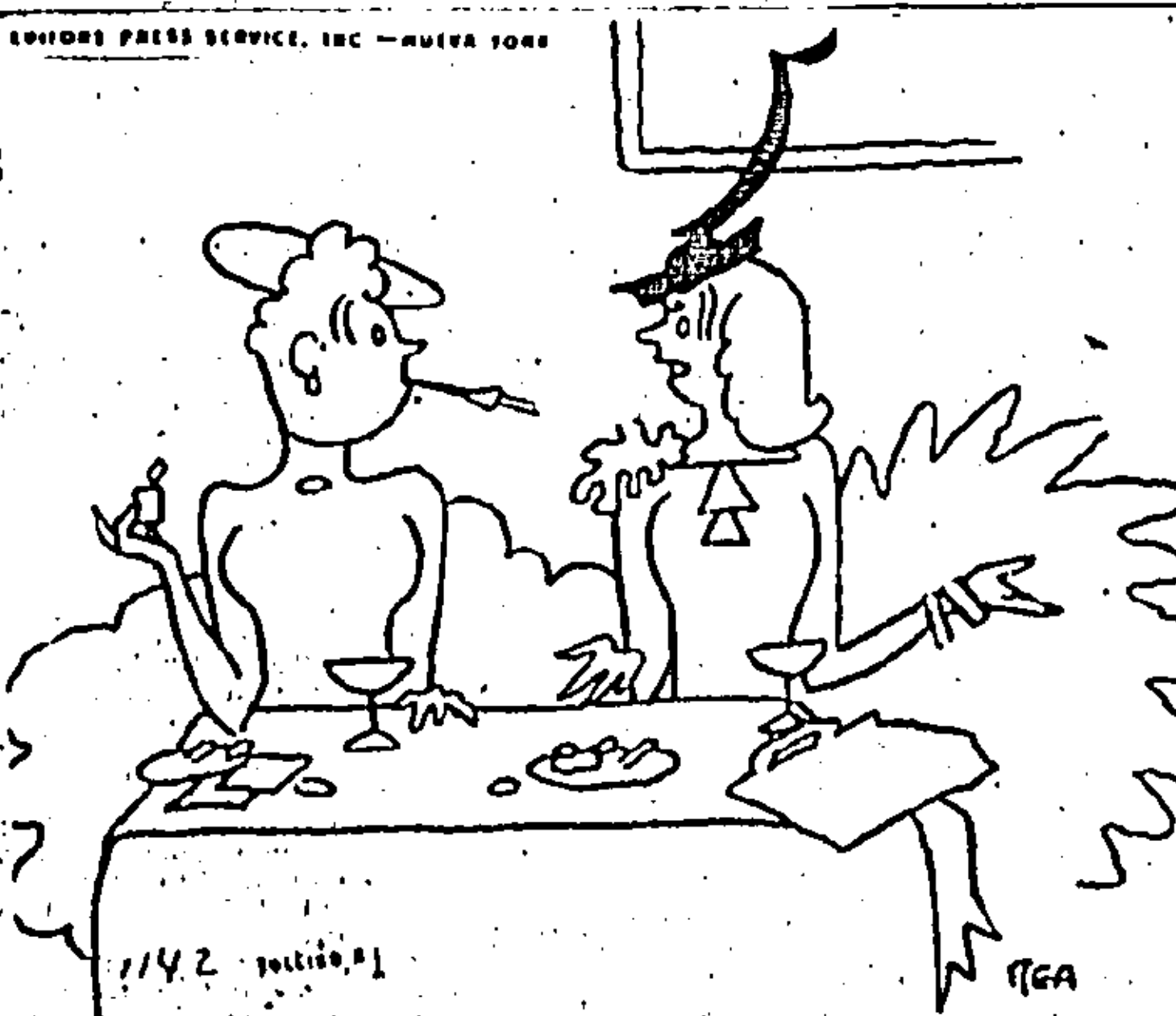
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